

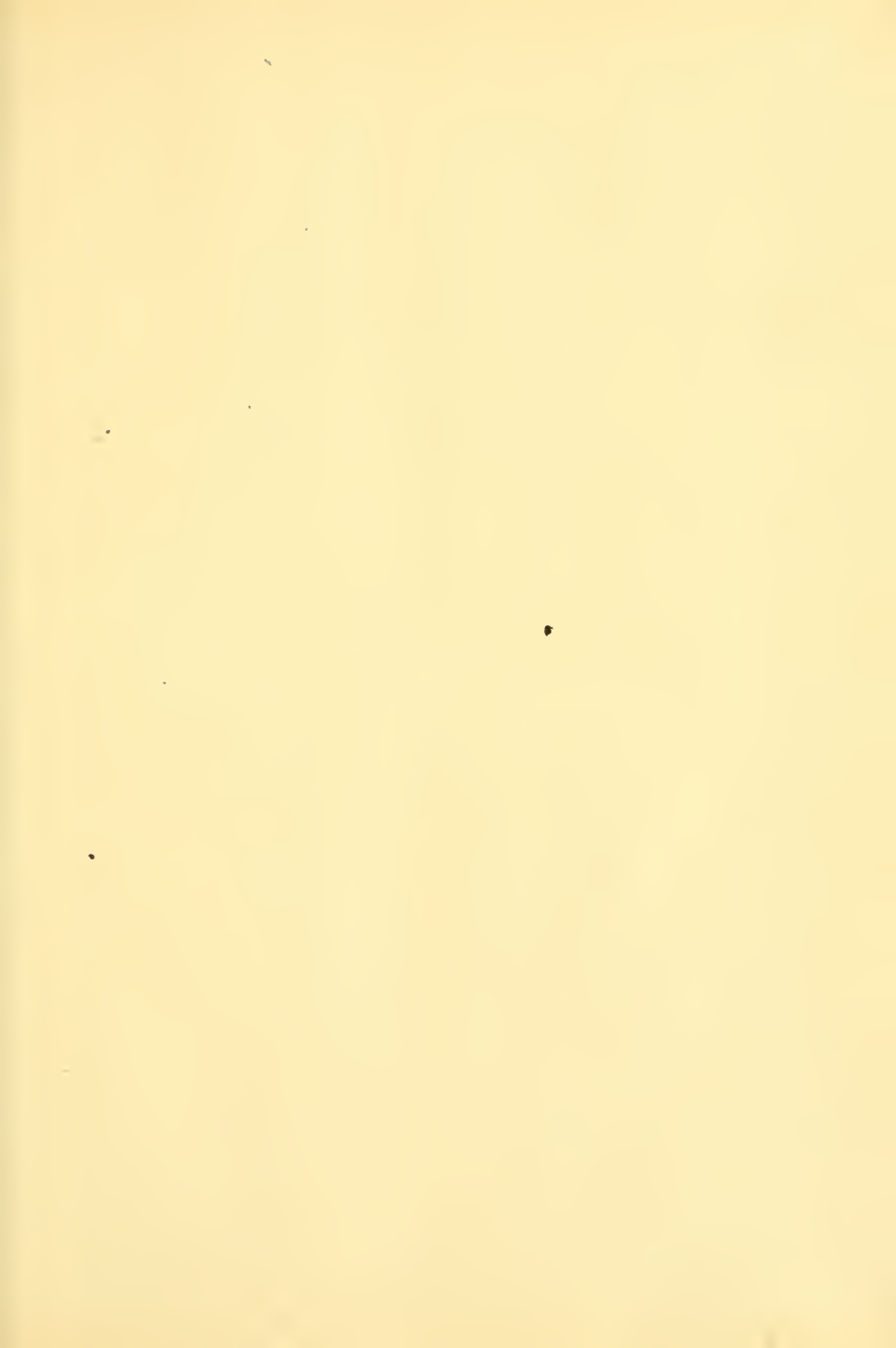
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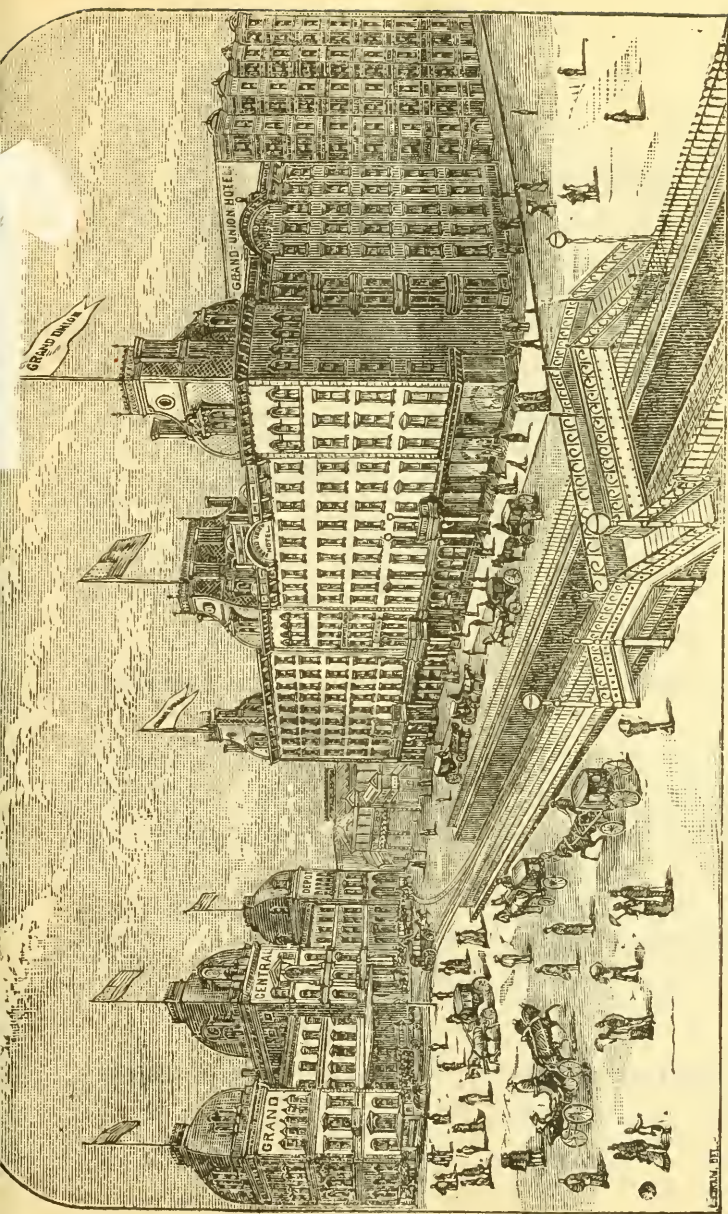
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LEE'S GUIDE
TO
NEWPORT,
THE OCEAN CITY.

CONTENTS:

*How to get there, Description of the City, Objects of Interest,
Hotels and Boarding Houses (with their accommodation
and rates), Cottagers, Public Institutions, Amuse-
ments, Commercial Features, Walks, Drives,
Excursions, etc., Together with a Biography
of its Prominent Early Settlers, and a
condensed History of Newport.*

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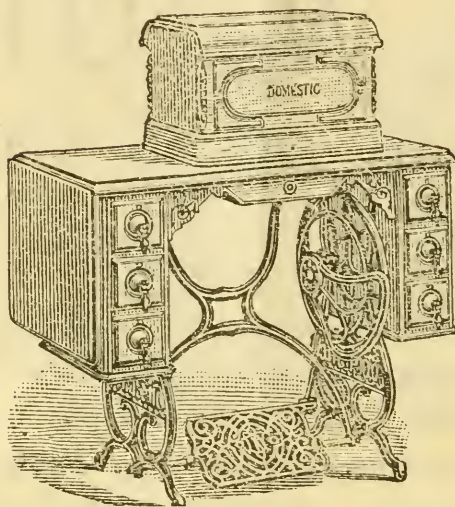


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CHAPTER I.

HOW TO REACH NEWPORT.

Newport is at the south-western extremity of Rhode Island, in lat. 41 deg., 29 min., long. 71 deg., 20 min. It is one of the capitals of Rhode Island and the county seat of Newport county. Its population at the last census was 15,693. Its visitors however are numbered by the tens of thousands.

It is therefore of the first importance that in a guide of this kind, a succinct but plain outline should be given of the various routes by which tourists may reach this City by the Sea. As the two main points from which this large influx of visitors is gathered, viz.: New York and Boston, we propose in the following pages to give a description of the route in each case, for other cities we shall merely give the route, line of railroad and where connections may, and in some cases must be made. To give the reader a general idea where Newport is situated. must be our starting-point.

Governor's Island is at the entrance of the East River and a little over half a mile from the Battery. It is the property of the Government, and contains 72 acres of land. Upon its central summit is Fort Columbus, mounting 120 guns. Large quantities of stores and ordnance are kept here, and the fort is continually garrisoned. A little to the south is

Bedloe's Island, which with Fort Wood, erected in 1841, completely commands the inner harbor. On this island is to be erected the statue given by the French people to America of "Liberty Enlightening the World."

Brooklyn, on the opposite side of the East River, ranks among the first cities of the country, and its entire front is lined with warehouses, manufactories, etc. From the number of its places of worship, it has obtained the name of the "City of Churches." Numerous ferries connect Brooklyn with the metropolis and the river has now been successfully spanned by a bridge, a massive structure costing no less than \$15,000,000. Passing under the bridge we shortly come opposite the

Navy Yard, covering an area of 45 acres. It is the largest naval station in the country, and here are stored a vast amount of munitions of war. Here may be seen a number of gun-boats and ships of war, that did good service during the rebellion. From this point for a con-

siderable distance the river swarms with ships, tugs, barges, and ferry-boats, while on both sides of the river are immense foundries, sugar-refineries, ship-yards, etc., until we come to

Blackwell's Island. This island is in the centre of the East River, contains 120 acres, and extends from Forty-eighth to Eighty-third street. Ships of the heaviest tonnage have no difficulty in passing the island by either channel. Here are the public institutions belonging to New York City; the first building is the Small-Pox Hospital, the second the Charity Hospital, the third the Penitentiary, sufficiently large to accommodate 1000 prisoners. In the centre are the City Alms-Houses, further north is the House of Correction, and at the north end of the island is the Lunatic Asylum.

Jones's Wood, on the New York side nearly opposite the Alms-Houses, is a well-known resort for picnics, musical festivals and social gatherings. Passing Ravenswood and Astoria we come to

Hell Gate. This is a narrow passage in the East River where the channel makes two sharp bends in opposite directions among rocky islands and sunken ledges. The navigation here has been considered dangerous and many wrecks have taken place; in 1852, however, some of the more dangerous rocks were re-

moved by submarine blasting, and ships properly navigated can now pass through with safety. Passing Leland Island, Hallet's Point and through the Gate we come to the junction of the East and Harlem Rivers, this being the northern boundary of Manhattan Island, and in full view of

Ward's Island. This island contains an area of 200 acres, and here are several large buildings for Hospitals, Nurseries, etc. Here also is Potter's Field, a tract of 69 acres, in which are interred the poor and unclaimed dead of New York.

Randall's Island is north of Ward's Island, and here is the *House of Refuge*, a home for juvenile delinquents.

Fort Morris is a terminus of the Harlem Railway and has a harbor 60 feet in depth; further north is Morrisania.

Flushing is at the head of Flushing Bay, many wealthy New Yorkers have country residences here. It is also noted for its nurseries and seminaries.

West Farms and *Westchester* are on the northern side of the sound, separated from each other by the mouth of the Bronx River; many very fine residences are to be seen at this point. Passing

College Point, a German settlement, and *Whitestone*, the home of the Hell Gate pilots, we come to *Throgg's Neck*, 13 miles from New York. Upon Throgg's Point

stands a lighthouse 61 feet high. Here also is Fort Schuyler, built to accommodate 1250 men and mounting 313 guns. Turning to the north we enter the open Sound passing Little Neck Bay on the right, Pelham Bay on the left, then islands of varying sizes until we reach *New Rochelle*, passing which we come to Hart's Island with an area of 85 acres, and nearly opposite *Hewlett's Point* at the entrance to Manhasset Bay. A light-house has been erected here; it is also a life-boat station.

From this point forward we are in the open Sound, and places of interest on either shore are not easily distinguishable. The Sound is a beautiful sheet of water, its length is 110 miles, and in width varies from 2 to 30 miles. The Long Island shore possesses very few harbors, and presents a very inhospitable front to the seaman. On the other hand the Connecticut side presents many safe harbors, into which any weather-bound sailor may steer his vessel and cast anchor.

Long Island Sound is a great thoroughfare for coasting vessels; being shielded on both sides, vessels are not subject to the fury of Neptune as he sometimes appears on the Atlantic coast. Coming out of the Sound in the early morning, we pass *Fishers' Island*, *Block Island*, *Point Judith*, and glide into Narragansett Bay. This region is one vast array of summer resorts, every city and village claiming that title; yet to Newport they all

award the palm, and as we glide smoothly along the most beautiful of New England bays, we gradually see the outlines of the famous watering-place and before long we are alongside of the Long Wharf at Newport.

Another route is by the

STONINGTON LINE.

From Pier 33, foot of Jay Street, North River, every evening at 5 o'clock, taking same route as the Fall River Line to Stonington, where connection is made with the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad and the Newport and Wickford Railroad. The boats of this line have all the accommodations of the Fall River Line, and they claim that all fear of sea-sickness is avoided and also the dangers of passing Point Judith.

Another route is by the

NORWICH LINE.

From Pier 40, foot of Watts Street, North River, at 6 P. M. Same route as Stonington Line to New London, thence by N. Y. P & B. R. R. & N. & W. R. R., to Newport, or the

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

Leave Grand Central depot, Forty-second street, by New York and New Haven R. R., going through Norwalk, Bridgeport, New Haven, Saybrook, New London,

to Wickford Junction, connecting with the Newport and Wickford Railroad.

BOSTON TO NEWPORT

By age, population, business, both maritime and inland, education, refinement and wealth, Boston has for nearly two hundred years been the metropolis of New England. It is situated at the western extremity of Massachusetts Bay, into which empty the Charles and Mystic Rivers. It is the capital of Massachusetts and great commercial centre for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and parts of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and is the model for America in educational institutions and social and political influence. Although it has lost its former commercial supremacy, it still ranks as the second American city in this regard, and is carrying through vast railroad projects in order to keep its position. It is built on a deep inlet at the head of Massachusetts Bay, and favorably situated either for foreign traffic or for its vast trade with the manufacturing towns of New England. So the city has grown rapidly, its population of 30,049 in the year 1800, and 70,713 in 1830, having increased by 1880 to 362,535, with a valuation of \$800,000,000. The cramped limits of the peninsula being too narrow, large tracts of land have been added by filling up the tide-water flats and coves, and by the

annexation and settlement of neighboring towns. In spite of its frequent fires and rapid changes, Boston has more of a European appearance than any other American city; it has also a calm, cold, and reserved aristocracy of old families. The only direct line from Boston by rail is by the

OLD COLONY RAILROAD,

whose depot is on Kneeland and South streets. The distance to Newport is sixty-seven miles.

The train leaving Boston soon crosses Fort Point Channel, and runs through South Boston and Dorchester.

Until Neponset is passed, the road runs through the southern villages of the Dorchester district of Boston. The Neponset River is crossed, and then comes

Quincy, a large agricultural town, much of whose land is in the estates of the illustrious families of Adams and Quincy. In the Adams Temple, a plain granite church opposite the fine town-hall, are monuments to the Adamsses, while beneath the church the two Presidents of that name are buried. A handsome granite shaft, with appropriate symbols, was raised in 1868 in memory of 113 soldiers of Quincy, who died in the War for the Union. Near the Hancock House is the plain old mansion of the Adams family, the Quincy House being beyond. Squantum Point, between Quincy and Dorches-

ter Bays, was the home of Chickatabut, Sachem of Massachusetts, and of Squantum, the firm friend of the Pilgrims, who, when dying, desired Governor Bradford to pray for him "that he might go to the Englishman's God in Heaven." Squantum Point is connected with Boston by steamers, and is famous for its chowders, reviving the memory of the olden time when, for scores of years, the Bostonians met here annually for a "Pilgrim Feast." Hough's Neck, not far from Quincy, projects into Boston Harbor, between Quincy and Weymouth Bays. West of the village are the high hills of Quincy and Milton, whence is obtained that excellent granite which is used for permanent works in nearly every American city. This range is several miles long, and, in places, 600 feet high, and is nearly a solid mass of pure granite. The first American railway was operated here in 1826. Passing Braintree, a manufacturing village, we come to

South Braintree, which is the junction of the Fall River and Old Colony Railroads. The latter diverges from here to Plymouth, the landing place of the Pilgrims.

Randolph, a town largely engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

Stoughton, devoted to the woollen and cotton industry, having a population of 5000; this town is also connected

by a branch road with the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad.

North Easton and *Easton*, engaged in the manufacture of shovels, etc.

Raynham. The surface of this town is level and the soil light. The Taunton River forms its southern boundary. It was settled in 1650, and became a town in 1730. The first iron forge in America was set up here in 1652, by James and Henry Leonard, emigrants from England. The original dam at the forge still remains. On the banks of one of the Raynham ponds, King Philip is said to have had a hunting seat, and according to tradition, his head was deposited for a time in an old house, still standing, called the "Leonard House." The town has extensive manufactures of anchors, nails, shovels, boots, shoes, etc. Iron ore is found within its limits. Its population is about 2000.

Taunton, the capital of Bristol County, is a large manufacturing town, the population of which is over 21,000. Its manufactures are engines, machinery, cotton goods, etc. Passing Weir and the two Dightons, we come to

Somersct, the home of extensive iron works; a substantial bridge has been erected here over the Taunton River, at a cost of \$140,000; it is 3500 feet long, and 80 feet in width. Passing Miller's Station we come to

Fall River, situated at the head of the eastern arm of Narragansett Bay; it is a large and important manufacturing city, and enjoys a rare combination of great water-power on the margin of navigable waters. The river rises in the Watuppa Ponds on the highlands, two miles east of the city, and falls 136 feet, in less than half a mile. Along this incline immense factories are drawn up like platoons in a marching regiment, built across the stream and resting on the granite banks on either side. Over \$10,000,000 are invested in these works, and 10,000 persons are employed in them. The great article of manufacture is cotton cloth, and more spindles are here engaged upon that work than in any other city of America. Most of the mills are now run by steam-power. Large quarries of granite are worked in the vicinity of the city, and many of its edifices, including some of the factories, two or three churches, and the City Hall, are built of that material. The city is compactly built, and fronts on Mount Hope Bay, across which Mount Hope looms into view. On South and North Main Streets are the principal churches, the City Hall, Post Office, and hotels, and from the City Hall a group of parallel factories stretches westward and downward to the bay. Its population is nearly 50,000.

The eastern and western divisions of the Old Colony Railroad unite near Fall River, run down through the town of Tiverton, and cross a narrow strait at Bristol Ferry to Rhode Island. The track runs down the western shore, and ends at Newport, 19 miles from Fall River. The Fall River, Warren, and Providence Railroad runs northwest from Fall River to Providence. The boats of the Fall River Line leave here every evening for New York, calling at Newport.

Following our rail route we pass *Tiverton*, a noted Indian battle-ground, *Bristol Ferry*, *Coal Mine*, and *Portsmouth Grove*, and runs into Newport, a pleasant journey of 67 miles.

Another route is by the

NEW YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD.

Leaving Pleasant Street, foot of Common, the route is by Readville, Canton, Sharon, East Foxboro, Mansfield, Attleboro, Pawtucket, Providence, Greenwich and Wickford Junction. Newport may be reached from any other point, providing the tourist will make either New York or Boston their diverging point. From all points South and West, including Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, etc., New York offers the best facilities, and from all points East and North, including

the Canadas, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, the northern part of New York and Massachusetts, the advantages decidedly lie with Boston.

CHAPTER II.

THE CITY.

As the visitor steps to-day from boat or train upon the wharves of Newport, it is almost impossible for him to realize that he has reached the most famous watering-place in America. Instead of the beautiful residences he had expected to see, his eye rests only upon old and weather-worn buildings, standing like monuments to commemorate the spot where once a world-wide commerce found its home. He hardly needs to be told that Newport was once, with the exception of Boston, the most flourishing commercial town in America. Every old building seems to speak in pathetic accents of the dead past. It requires only a slight effort of the imagination to make these old wharves groan once more beneath the load of rich freight, and to crowd these old

warehouses again, almost to bursting, with the varied merchandise from lands that lie far beyond the swelling seas.

Newport, however, is beautifully situated on a hill sloping gently to the harbor on the west. It was settled in 1639, city incorporated in 1784, and rechartered in 1853. It is laid out with regularity; the principal streets run north and south, and are crossed at right angles. The ancient part of the city is compact; that of recent date is open and tastefully arranged. The inner harbor is formed by the Town on the east, the Neck on the south, terminating in Brenton's Point; Goat Island on the west, with an opening to the north and also to the south-west. The outer harbor comprises that portion of Narragansett Bay lying between Rhode Island on the east and the island of Conanicut on the west, opening to the ocean on the south, and to the north running into Providence River. The entrance to the harbor is two miles in width, twenty-nine fathoms in depth, and only in one instance has it been closed by ice since the first settlement, in 1639. The approach to the harbor is so free from obstructions of every kind that a strange commander may enter in safety without the aid of a pilot. Vessels can enter and depart with any wind, and the united fleets of the world could here find safe and commodious anchorage.

Newport does not attract her visitors by her historical associations, though these are by no means uninteresting. Its unrivalled climate, cool, moist and equable, tempered by the softening influence of the Gulf Stream, which here curves inland till it almost touches the southern shore, to be again suddenly deflected toward the east, after having wafted its genial influence on this favored spot; its fine beaches, equally adapted to driving and to bathing, its insular position, with an inland bay extending to Providence, affording scope for smooth water or ocean sailing, all combine to attract the lover of scenery and the seeker for luxurious rest. No one ever seems to be in a hurry in Newport, but all are imbued with the spirit of the place, and anxious only to secure the greatest enjoyment of the hour.

Hence it is that not only are the hotels filled with people who come to spend a few days or weeks, but the island is covered with elegant and spacious cottages, owned by the wealthy residents of New York, Boston and other cities, who have learned the delights of a Newport summer. They come early and stay late, and they come in such numbers that the summer population is more than double that of the winter. The owners of the cottages being people of wealth, and the island abounding in beautiful drives over smooth and level roads, visitors

bring their carriages, so that Bellevue Avenue, at the fashionable hour, is a double row of elegant equipages, containing an array of beauty and fashion, not to be found elsewhere in this country. No tourist visiting Newport, however short his stay, should fail to participate in one of these afternoon drives.

The Beach, upon the east side of the city, is not surpassed in America. Here the Atlantic makes an entrance into the land, forming a bay more than a mile in width, lined with a beautiful white sandy shore, and sloping very gradually to the water's edge. The scene here presented of hundreds of bathers, in fantastic costumes, sporting in the surf, is extremely interesting and amusing. A long line of bathing-houses are open for the use of guests at a small charge. Beyond doubt Newport stands pre-eminent among the watering-places of America as the most fashionable and most largely visited. The "style" to be seen upon a pleasant evening driving or promenading in the vicinity of the Ocean and Atlantic Houses, is not surpassed by Fifth Avenue, New York, or Broadway, Saratoga.

Newport is unquestionably the most substantial of our summer resorts. Its season begins early and ends late, and the number of permanent residents increases from year to year. Yet one cannot but wonder that the hotels have not been built nearer the shore.

Old Newport, lying near the wharves, has many narrow streets, bordered with the houses of all-year-round residents, many of which are mansions of "ye olden time." New Newport almost surrounds the old town, and stretches away to the south with a great number of handsome villas and cottages. The bathing and boating at Newport are fine, the drives are varied and pleasant, but the chief charm of the place is its balmy climate. Dean Berkeley likened the atmosphere of Newport to that of Italy, while another writer speaks of the damp sea-air and equable climate as resembling those of England. There are many summer visitors from the South and the West Indies, while the array of literary talent which gathers here yearly is quite attractive. Several of the ambassadors from Europe, with the nobles connected with the embassies, spend their summers here. The feature of private cottages is largely developed, and hotel life is quite subordinate to it. In the vicinity of Newport are fine fishing grounds, where lovers of this sport will find abundant opportunities to enjoy themselves.

The natural attractions of Newport are great, but it does not depend on these alone to engage the attention of strangers who would while away a few summer days by the sea shore. On every hand are beautiful country seats of every known and unknown order of architecture;

numerous hotels, and all well conducted ; libraries of well stored and well selected books, easy of access ; society composed of the leading men of the country, in all the walks of life ; stately matrons and dashing belles—all combine their attractions, and serve to make Newport the most desirable and popular of summer resorts.

In localities where nature has done but little, fashion may have the sway for a time. Crowds may flock to a point that boasts of no charm but its ocean view, or to the hot and arid sands bordering some inland water ; but the excitement cannot long be sustained. At Newport it is altogether the reverse. Here, those who come to pass a few weeks are soon charmed with the climate and scenery of the island.

The beaches are four in number. Three of them are to the east of the town and have a south-eastern exposure. Together they form a continuous drive unequalled in extent and beauty. The first beach is about a mile and a half long, and is the celebrated bathing beach of Newport. The water, tempered by the Gulf Stream, to which we have already alluded, is milder than at other places on the shore, while the hard, smooth beach, gently sloping into the ocean, furnishes a safe and pleasant bottom of clear sand, free from rocks. To take part in the daily bath is one of the regular delights of a stay in Newport.

Another is to visit the most inviting scenes, and the spots rendered interesting by their historical associations. Among the scores of natural and artificial curiosities which contribute to the charm of the place, may be enumerated the "Old Stone Mill," supposed to have been built by the Northmen several hundred years before Columbus discovered America; Fort St. Louis, a quaint old ruin at the entrance to the harbor; Fort Adams, one of the largest fortifications in America, situated on a point a mile and a half southwest of the city; Purgatory, The Hanging Rocks, "The Dumplings," and the Glen, wonderfully strange natural formations in the cliffs along the shore, and in the rocks in the harbor; Redwood Library, Touro Park, given to the town by Judah Touro, a Hebrew, who was born here, and the Jewish Cemetery and Synagogue, preserved through bequests left by him. The visitor can occupy days in studying these and other attractions of the place, and in the pursuit will find information as well as pleasure. At no other American resort are balls, receptions, dinner and garden parties given on such a lavish and tasteful scale, and at no other place on our shores can such a perfect whirl of superb equipages be seen, rivalling in number and elegance those of Hyde Park and the Bois de Boulogne. The most beautiful and swiftest flying yachts that skim upon the waters

of the globe spread their white sails about its shores during "the season." The grandest boats that steam over the seas of the world land tourists at Newport. Its site is matchless, its climate delicious, its bay glorious.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY OF NEWPORT.

There is scarcely a doubt but that Leif Ericson was the first European who landed on Rhode Island; returning to his native home, other ships were dispatched, on one of which the first child of European parentage was born on these shores. The child was named Snorri Thorfinnson, and is said to be the ancestor of the famous sculptor, Thorvaldsen. In 1498, "England's Great Seaman," Sebastian Cabot, visited these shores. In 1524, Verrazani, on the frigate *Dauphin* bearing a commission from King Francis I., of France, visited Newport, and cast anchor in the harbor; he stayed for several days, and his ship was visited daily by the natives, whom he describes in his narrative, as "the goodliest people he had found on his voyage." The first settlers, however,

sailed from Falmouth, England, on Friday, March 26, 1602. The vessel was named the *Concord*, and was commanded by Bartholomew Gosnold. She carried thirty-two men, twenty of whom intended remaining as settlers. Captain Gosnold sighted land on Friday, May 14, 1602; in a few days, the settlers landed on the shores of Cuttyhunk, then totally uninhabited, and it is an undoubted fact, that upon this island was made the first English settlement in North America.

The Dutch navigator, Adrian Block, is said to be the first European to sail through Hurlgate, and noticing the red clay on the shore, he called it Roodt Eylandt, the Red Island. The name Rhode Island thus comes direct from the Dutchman, though at a subsequent date, the island, by order of the General Court, was called the "Isle of Rhodes," or Rhode Island, on account of its great resemblance to the beautiful Isle of Rhodes in the Mediterranean.

Newport was laid out and named on the 16th day of May, 1639, the founders and first office bearers being William Coddington, Judge; Nicholas Easton, John Coggeshall, William Brenton, John Clarke, Jeremy Clerke, Thomas Hazard, and Henry Bull, Elders; William Dyre, Clerk. Where the city of Newport now stands, three men stood in 1639, looking very downcast

at the prospect of building a town upon a swamp. Some Indians approaching in a canoe, they were asked how much they would take to clear the swamp, and seeing the large brass buttons on the coats of the colonists they offered to clear the swamp for the buttons. This being agreed to, the Indians set fire to the brushwood, and decked themselves with the buttons. The swamp was then cleared of timber and filled in with gravel and made sufficiently firm for building lots. The founders were assigned four acres for each house lot, and in addition Mr. Coddington was granted six acres for an orchard. The first street to be laid out was Thames Street, about a mile in length. The dwelling houses were at that time all placed on the east side of the street, no one supposing the west side would ever be built upon. As a consequence, not much land was left; what there was has been utilized to the fullest extent, in the erection of warehouses, stores, etc., hence we have a very narrow street, which somewhat surprises the visitor on making his first entry into the city. Newport in the eighteenth century was at the high tide of its commercial importance.

In 1729-31, Dean Berkeley gave a high literary tone to the town, and organized a philosophic society and scientific discussions. The harbor of Newport was fortified in 1733. The royal census of 1730 reported 4640

inhabitants in the town. In 1769, Newport stood second only to Boston in the extent of its commerce, being far ahead of New York. At the time of the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, the population of Newport was upwards of 12,000. At that time (1776) great numbers left the city, and there was a general prostration of business. It is on record that in 1774 there were in Newport no less than seventeen candle manufactories, twenty-two distilleries, five rope walks, three sugar refineries, and one brewery. More than 200 ships were employed in its foreign, and 400 in its home trade. In many cases the freight was so large that goods could not be stored, although 3000 seamen were employed in the trade. As many as eighteen ships from the West Indies are on record as arriving in one day. In the months of June and July, 1774, upwards of sixty foreign vessels were entered at the Newport Custom House, and in the same period, over 130 vessels engaged in the domestic trade, and seventeen in whale fishery. At this time also, there was a regular line of packets between Newport and London. In 1775, the British fleet anchored in Newport Harbor, and the British army quartered on the town to the number of 8000. Lord Percy commanded here until he was summoned to England to assume the dukedom of Northumberland. The Hessian Waldeck regiment (1500 men) formed part

of the garrison, and Admiral Howe's fleet wintered here, in 1777-78, returning after its battle with D'Estaing's fleet off Point Judith. As a natural consequence, this was a death-blow to Newport's commercial importance. Its ships fell into the hands of the fleet, its manufactories were closed, and its despairing and impoverished inhabitants were compelled to fly to the inland towns. The British remained in possession of Newport for three years, during which it was under martial law. On the evacuation of the city in November, 1779, the population had been reduced two-thirds, numbering less than 4000.

Throughout the war, Newport was rudely handled and gradually demolished, until Brissot de Warville, visiting the place in 1788, said that it resembled Liege after the great siege. "The reign of solitude is only interrupted by groups of idle men standing with folded arms at the corners of the streets; houses falling to ruin; miserable shops which present nothing but a few coarse stuffs, or baskets of apples, and other things of little value; grass growing in the public square in front of the court of justice; rags stuffed in the windows, or hung upon hideous women and lean, unquiet children."

After this Newport was used for cartels between New York and the New England States, and many of the inhabitants returned, but being chiefly of the poorer class,

only added to the existing distress, so that contributions had to be made by towns and parishes for the benefit of the sufferers, the State granting 160 cords of wood and £1000 sterling. Efforts were then made to restore Newport to its former commercial supremacy, but owing to its exposed situation, and the extended period in which it had been in possession of the British forces, this was a formidable undertaking, and Newport has never recovered its status as a commercial port, or as a manufacturing town. Up to the war of 1812, Newport gradually improved, and her merchants in some measure regained lost ground, but from 1815 to 1828, not a house was built within its limits and it was not until 1850 (75 years) that she numbered as many inhabitants as she did in 1775.

The population of Newport according to the last census was 15,693, showing that she is slightly on the increase, but what a difference since the time (1774) when a writer in the *Newport Mercury*, after congratulating New York upon its healthy growth, ventured to predict that at some far distant future "New York might rival Newport in commercial prosperity and greatness." Newport is known to-day, not for its "commercial greatness," but for its unrivalled attractions as a summer resort, a CITY BY THE SEA.

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL NOTES.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 15th, 1884.—Newport is looking her best just now. The trees, lawns and shrubbery are arrayed in all their summer loveliness and are free from dust or dirt. The streets and avenues are in the best of order and everybody looks happy, as there is every indication that the season of 1884 will compare favorably with any of its predecessors. The watering-carts are in motion; so are the keepers of hotels and private boarding-houses. Applicants for cottages and for board are daily coming to hand, and cottage residents and cottage owners are arriving in large numbers. Barricades have been removed from cottage doors and windows, and the fashionable portion of the city is quite lively and presents an attractive appearance. The new cottages are rapidly approaching completion and will be finished in due season.

The real estate agents are more than busy just now, and they confidently predict the renting of all the houses before the 1st of July. There has been no reduction in the rents, all statements in the newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Ocean House will open on the 26th inst. The proprietors, Messrs. John G. Weaver & Sons, have already rented many rooms for the season, and have no fears but that the season in a hotel point of view as well as otherwise, will be a pecuniary as well as a social success.

The following cottagers have arrived and settled for the season :—Misses Ogden, Mr. F. C. Livermore, Mr. William C. Rhineland, Mr. Francis O. French, Mr. Samuel Wetmore, Mr. W. B. Wetmore, Mr. Edward Van Ness, Mrs. Henry Ledyard, Mrs. A. P. Woodworth, General J. Meredith Read, Mrs. Emmeline Dorr, Mr. John G. Hecksher, Mr. W. H. Osgood, Mr. Walter H. Lewis, Mr. W. M. Kingsland, Judge Peabody, and Mr. Elias J. Herrick, New York ; Mr. S. Horatio Whitwell, and Mr. Frank W. Andrews, Boston ; Mr. George F. Tyler, Philadelphia ; Professor Wolcott Gibbs, Harvard College ; Mr. Charles M. Bull, Brooklyn, and Mrs. E. P. Rhett, Baltimore.

Mr. Daniel Parrish, of New York, has arrived at the Thayer cottage on Bellevue Avenue.

Mr. George Henry Warren's family, of New York, are at their villa on Narragansett Avenue.

Mr. Richard Winslow, of New York, has leased one of the cottages near the beach, owned by the heirs of the late Charles Wheeler, of Philadelphia.

The Misses Kennedy, of New York, are at the Riggs cottage.

Mr. Robert Lenox Kennedy, of New York, will occupy a cottage here this season.

Dr. H. McKennell, and M. R. Hawkins, of Portland, Oregon; W. H. George and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Winslow, and Mrs. J. H. Winslow, J. A. Sherman, and H. S. Cram, of New York; E. S. Singleton, and N. A. Matthews, of Boston, and Mrs. G. H. Nichols, of Brooklyn, are at the Aquidneck House.

Mr. Nelson McStea, of New York, has leased one of the Livingston cottages on the Cliffs.

Mrs. Gardner Brewer and Miss Brewer, of Boston, have arrived at Finisterre.

One of the Pinard cottages, on Narragansett Avenue, will be occupied by Mr. Frank L. Sturgis, of New York.

Lieutenant Commander Miller, United States Navy, and Lieutenant Logan, United States Navy, will spend the summer at Conanicut.

Mr. Richard J. Arnold, of Providence, has taken a cottage at Conanicut Park.

Mrs. Frederic Chauncey, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. G. P. Wetmore, and Mr. Greene, of the same city, is the guest of his son-in-law, Mr. Augustus Whiting, of New York.

Mrs. Sarah Goelet, of New York, has leased the Bradford Cottage on Kay Street.

All Saints' Chapel open for the season on Sunday.

Mr. Ross R. Winans, of Baltimore, has arrived with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Beach, of Hartford, Conn., who have been abroad for two years, have arrived at Hearts-ease.

Captain Barstow, United States Army, has arrived at his cottage on the east shore.

Professor James H. Wilson, of New York, has arrived at his new cottage at Coddington Point.

Mr. Roland King, of New York, has arrived at Coddington Point.

Mr. William T. Richards, of Philadelphia, has arrived at his cottage on Conanicut Island.

Mr. Thomas Lord, of New York is domiciled at Conanicut.

The family of Mr. William R. Travers, of New York, are at their cottage on Narragansett Avenue.

Mr. R. Colgate, Jr. and family, of New York, are at the Riggs cottage, on Catharine Street.

Mr. John H. Inman, of New York, has arrived.

The widow of Mr. Pinard has arrived at her cottage on Annandale Road and East Bowery Street.

CHAPTER V.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

City Hall is at the head of Long Wharf, and faces the Parade. It is a large brick building, built in 1763. It is by some called the "Granary" from the fact that it was erected for a public market and granary. Previous to the erection of the Casino, the upper portion was utilized as a theatre. It has of late been used as a public hall, while the lower portion is used as offices for the city officials; in this hall hangs the coat of arms of William Coddington, the first governor.

The State House is in Washington Square, at the opposite end from the City Hall. It is a venerable building of fine proportions, built of brick with freestone dressings; great taste being displayed in elaborating the front elevation. The building stands in an open square, and may be entered from three sides, the west entrance being the principal. It was erected in 1742, and from its steps the Declaration of Independence was read, on the 20th day of July, 1776, by the late Major John Handy. The State House was used as a hospital, by both the British and French troops. In 1781, a splendid dinner was given in the lower floor, in honor of the

visit of General Washington. The lower floor is now used for meetings; the north room on the second floor as the Representative Hall, and also for the United States Courts; the south room being used as the Senate Chamber.

In the Senate Chamber there is a fine full-length portrait of Washington, by Stuart, which was presented to the town by that great painter.

The Old Stone Mill is one of the sights and curiosities of Newport. It stands in Touro Park bounded by Bellevue Avenue, Pelham, Mill, and George streets. It is called by some the "Round Tower," by others the "Newport Ruin."

The origin and early history of the "Old Mill" is shrouded in mystery; and this fact, coupled with its peculiar construction and isolated position, has led to many fruitless conjectures. The antiquarian claims for it the honor of having afforded a secure shelter to the Norsemen, who, they say, built it as a lookout. It is an ivy-clad, circular stone tower supported on round arches. More battles of the antiquarians have been fought over this ancient tower than could well be numbered, the radical theories of its origin being, on the one side, that it was built by the Norsemen in the eleventh century, and on the other that a colonial governor (over perhaps

500 people), built it for a windmill in the seventeenth century. Verrazzani spent fifteen days in the harbor and exploring the land (1524), but makes no mention of this tower; while on the other hand, it is certain that the early colonists never built in such architecture or materials as are here seen. The only thing in favor of the mill theory is the fact that Gov. Benedict Arnold (died in 1678) bequeaths it in his will as "my stone-built windmill."

Already volumes have been written concerning this quaint structure, and volume upon volume must follow in the years to come. The brain of the soberest historian reels as he strives to pierce the mystery of its erection. We can never hope to know surely who its builders were—whether it is a relic of the old Vikings, a martello tower of the years between Guanahani and Plymouth Rock, or simply the "stone-built windmill" of Gov. Benedict Arnold. Why should we seek to know it? Better the old ruin as it is; better than any certainty is the unique position it holds in American history. Whatever its origin, it is now one of the great sights of Newport, and is carefully preserved by the city.

Trinity Church is on Church Street, corner of Spring. This venerable edifice was erected in 1726, and was considered the handsomest church in America. The Rev.

James Honyman was the first rector, his salary being £70 a year, he died in 1750, and was buried on the west side. It was during the ministry of Mr. Honyman, that Dean Berkeley visited Newport. The Dean often officiated at Trinity Church. Notwithstanding the frequent changes that have been made in Trinity Church since the day when the first services were held within its walls, it still retains many of the features with which those who built it were familiar. Upon its spire is fixed the crown which typified the sovereignty of Great Britain. Below the crown, the clock Jahleel Brenton presented even now holds an honored place. Within the church, the organ Berkeley presented, and the pulpit from which the famous dean was wont to preach, still greet the eye. The organist tells us that his quaint instrument, after a hundred and fifty years of service, still possesses some pipes of unrivaled excellence. A crown surmounts it, supported by a mitre on either side. A huge, old-fashioned sounding-board over the pulpit, and square, high-backed pews, with their seats facing in four directions, quickly awaken the mind of the visitor to recollections of the earlier days of the town. Sitting in one of these pews, when the mellow notes of the old organ are floating through the air, it is easy to fancy the church filled once more with the congregation of a hundred years ago.

Redwood Library, on Bellevue Avenue, between Redwood and Beach Streets, is the offspring of a literary and philosophical society, formed in 1730, at the suggestion of Dean Berkeley. The society met weekly for debates and conversation, but they soon found it necessary to have a library. In 1747, Abraham Redwood placed at the disposal of this society, of which he was a member, £500, for the purchase of standard works in London.

To give permanence and usefulness to his donation, Mr. Redwood enjoined on the society the duty of erecting an edifice, as a depository for such books as might be purchased.

In pursuance of their object, a charter of incorporation was obtained in 1747, and the society in honor of their most liberal benefactor, assumed the name of the Redwood Library Company. For the erection of a library building, £5000 were almost immediately subscribed by different citizens of the town. The library building, which is a beautiful specimen of the Doric order, was commenced in 1748, and completed in 1750.

The King of England gave eighty-four volumes to this library, and Dean Berkeley gave also a large number. After a time, such generous contributions of money, books, and works of art were poured in from all quarters, that the old building was no longer able to accomodate its

ever-increasing treasures, and in 1875 its enlargement became an imperative necessity. The most prominent benefactor of the library in these later days was Charles Bird King. At his death he bequeathed to it real estate amounting in value to \$9000, his valuable library, his carefully selected engravings, and more than two hundred of the paintings which now adorn its walls. The jealous restrictions which once kept the general public away from its carefully-guarded precincts have been removed. It is now a place of general resort, and a great boon to the reading public. Strangers are allowed a free entrance, and will find much here that will interest them. The number of books in the library is about 25,000.

People's Library is over the Rhode Island Union Bank, 260 Thames Street, one of the finest business structures in Newport. It is under the management of a Board of Trustees, and contains nearly 25,000 volumes of some of the choicest works that have ever been written, encased in bindings which astonish the beholder in a library that is free and open to every one on introduction.

Long Wharf is the oldest wharf in the city; it was formerly called Queen-hithe, and it was here that the founders of the city used to land. Here, also, Dean Berkeley landed. It was on Long Wharf that General

Washington landed when he came to meet his French allies under Count de Rochambeau. It was afterwards used as a market place; to-day a motley array of buildings encumber its surface, and on the south side is a line of boat-builders' shops. North of the Long Wharf light row-boats pass to-day over submerged capstones. The merry oarsmen little think of the tales of departed commerce those immense masses of granite tell. Through those great iron rings that are sometimes seen in the depths of the clear waters, were passed the detaining cables of many a stout ship; and where the tide each day sweeps onward without obstruction, the products of many lands once lay piled in rich profusion.

The *Jewish Synagogue* is on Touro Street; it was erected in 1762, and up to the war it was regularly opened for service; at that time there were not less than seventy Jewish families residing in Newport, and many of their members were numbered among its most wealthy and influential citizens. It was the only place of worship in New England, where Hebrew was chanted and read weekly. Abraham Touro left the handsome sum of \$20,000 in charge of the town authorities, the interest to be expended in keeping the synagogue and grounds, and the street leading to it, in good repair, and the wishes of

the donor have been carefully complied with. In 1774 there were 300 Jewish families in Newport; of these not a single descendant remains.

The *Jewish Cemetery* is at the corner of Kay Street and Bellevue Avenue, at the entrance to which is a massive granite gateway, erected in 1843, by Judah Touro. Mr. Touro was a native of Newport, and in these grounds repose the remains of his father and mother and other members of his family. The cemetery and the walk in front are kept in repair by a fund provided for that purpose through the liberality of Mr. Touro.

Vernon Family Mansion, a typical specimen of the style of building erected by our forefathers, is at the corner of Clarke and Mary Streets. Its frame-work is of oak and in perfect order; this house was occupied by the British in 1776-9. When the French fleet arrived, it was made the head-quarters of Count de Rochambeau, and it was in this house that General Washington was entertained on his first visit to Newport.

Channing House is on Thames Street, nearly opposite the *Mercury* office. It has an interest apart from the fact that it was once owned by members of the Channing family. It was built by Jahleel Brenton, in 1720, and was occupied by his family as a town house. It was in

tnis building that Judge Haliburton, of Nova Scotia, was born ; and here, in later times, General Washington passed a night.

Rogers High School is on Church Street,—a beautiful structure. It is named after the late Willim Sanford Rogers, who liberally endowed it.

The Armory is on Clarke Street, next building to the Central Baptist Church. This is the head-quarters of the Newport Artillery, an ancient and distinguished organization. It was formed under a charter granted by King George II., and is the oldest active military force in the United States. Its ranks are recruited from the best families, who hold the distinguished honor of forming the body guard of the Governor of Rhode Island.

Washington Square is the principal square in Newport ; on the south side, and only a few doors from Thames Street, is the house where Commodore Perry lived after the battle of Lake Erie, 1813. The occupant of the house at present is Mr. Gladding. To the left is a granite fountain, from which bubbles a continuous supply of pure water.

Touro Park is on Bellevue Avenue, between Mill and Pelham Streets, and opposite the Channing Memorial Church. It is of small dimensions, but it answers the purpose for which it was intended.

The Mall, on the left of Washington Square, is a triangular piece of ground, containing about an acre of ground, and this open space was, until Touro Park was opened, the only place in the city where children could play and enjoy themselves without danger from passing vehicles.

CHAPTER VI.

PROMINENT EARLY SETTLERS.

William Coddington, the first governor, was born in England. He was a man of considerable influence, and of large landed property in his native country. He was named an Assistant in the Massachusetts Colony before he left England. In the records of the early days of Boston he is often spoken of as one of its principal citizens, and is said to have built the first brick house in that town. He became the largest land-holder upon Rhode Island, and was probably the wealthiest of the Newport settlers.

William Brenton was a land surveyor, and came to America in 1634 from England; he brought with him a commission from King Charles I., which allowed him a certain number of acres per mile on all lands he should survey in the New England Colonies. The tract he chose for his home in Newport comprised nearly 2000 acres of the best land in the Colony. Brenton's Point, at the extremity of which Fort Adams now stands, formed a part of it. In 1660, William Brenton was elected President of Rhode Island Colony.

Admiral Sir Jahleel Brenton, and Captain Edward Pelham Brenton, both of the British navy, and Sir Brenton Halliburton, long the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, were all descended from William Brenton, and were all born in Newport.

Dean Berkeley, although not strictly a Newport man, yet during the time he lived on Aquidneck exerted such a beneficial influence upon the community, that any guide omitting his name would be considered incomplete.

George Berkeley was born at Kilerin, County Kilkenny, Ireland, March 12, 1684. His father was Collector of Belfast. He came from a family noted for its loyalty to Charles I. Before he was twenty, young Berkeley had written a famous book. In 1707 he became

a fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. His unusual talents secured for him the acquaintance of the famous men of his time; his sweet and gentle disposition quickly won their friendship.

In 1713 Berkeley accompanied the Earl of Peterborough to Italy, as Chaplain and Secretary of the Legation. Two years later he paid his famous visit to Malebranche, the celebrated French philosopher. In 1724 Berkeley was made Dean of Derry, with an income of £1,100 per annum. But new thoughts had found birth, and these filled his mind with visions of future usefulness. His heart was filled with the lofty and holy design of converting the savages of America to Christianity, by means of a college to be erected on the Island of Bermuda. The design once conceived, he arranged and drew up plans with full explanations, and solicited the influence of his friends to secure for these a favorable hearing. Fully relying upon the support of his friends, though a man possessed of considerable worldly wealth himself, he resigned the Deanery, married a most estimable lady and a month afterward set sail for the New World. After a somewhat tedious voyage of five months he reached Newport, intending to sail for the Bermuda Islands after he should have recovered from the effects of the long sea voyage. Another account

says the Dean's intention was to make Rhode Island his destination; no matter which is the correct one, having once tasted the sweets of Aquidneck life, he became so enamored of the spot that he determined to fix his residence here.

The worthy Dean found in Newport a society refined and elevated, whose pursuits were congenial to his tastes. With others, he soon formed a philosophical association, comprising the names of men distinguished in their day for their learning and liberality, and who ultimately laid the foundation of the Redwood Library. Very shortly afterward he purchased a farm of a hundred acres, some three miles distant from the town. Upon this yet stands the unpretentious mansion which he built. Whitehall was the name he gave it, the name of the best-loved residence of the King, for whom his ancestors had suffered so much. This house is not placed upon the summit of a hill, where one would naturally expect to find it, but in a valley. The Dean feared that the magnificent view the hill commands might lose its charm if seen too constantly. Not far away is Sachuest Beach. In a natural alcove, in the most elevated part of the hanging rocks which overlook this beach, Berkeley had his chair and writing-materials placed. Here he composed "Alciphron; or the Minute

Philosopher," a series of Platonic dialogues defending the Christian system. Here probably he wrote the noble lyric ending with the prophecy :

"Westward the course of empire takes its way,
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall end the drama with the day.
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

During his residence here he frequently preached in Trinity Church, and the pulpit in that church is now the only one in America ever graced by the occupancy of that distinguished prelate. He continued here about two years, perhaps a little longer. He was certainly here as late as September, 1731, as appears by a supplementary inscription on the tombstone of Nathaniel Kay, Esq., which is as follows, viz : "Joining to the south of this tomb, lies Lucia Berkeley, daughter of Dean Berkeley, obit. the 5th of September, 1731."

Finding the promises, upon which he relied, were not fulfilled, he settled his affairs and returned to Dublin. He was appointed Bishop of Cloyne in 1743, and died, full of years and honor, in 1753. It may well be questioned whether any man ever did more in so short a time to form the society in which he lived. The genial, elevating influence of his presence in Newport was felt for many years after the gracious bishop had passed away from earth.

Abraham Redwood, the founder of the Redwood Library, was a native of Antigua, and in religion a Quaker. He inherited an immense estate, and was educated at Philadelphia in the enjoyment of all the advantages that unlimited wealth could command. Very early in life he became a resident of Newport. He lived in a style of opulence becoming his fortune, mixed with the elegant simplicity of a Quaker. His town house and country house were appointed with every refined luxury, and his munificence not only made his name famous by donations to public institutions, but inspired a hundred private charities which made it blessed. He lived in Newport nearly seventy years, and died full of years and honor, March 8, 1788.

Hon. Wm. Ellery, born at Newport, December 22, 1727, graduated at Harvard, and followed a mercantile life, in which he was very successful; he eventually followed the profession of law; he was for a time Naval Officer of Newport. In 1776, he was elected to Congress, and was one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence; afterward he was appointed Collector of Customs at Newport.

Rev. James Honyman was sent to this country by the "British Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and brought with him as a present to the church,

a valuable library of the best theological books of that day. Many of these books are still in the possession of the church. Mr. Honyman served the society for nearly fifty years, and was instrumental of much good. In 1750, he was gathered to his fathers, and on the west side of the church-yard his tombstone may be seen.

William Ellery Channing was Attorney-General of Rhode Island, and held that office at the time of his death; he was a delegate to the Continental Congress, well read in law, and interesting himself in politics, he rose to distinguished eminence. He was born in 1751, in the house now standing at the corner of Mary and School Streets; he died at the age of forty, leaving a very extensive practice, and leaving the reputation of being the leading counsel of the State.

Dr. Stiles was pastor of the Second Congregational Society of Newport, at the time of the British occupation. Soon after his settlement he was appointed librarian of the Redwood Library, and his interest in that institution was unabated during his lifetime.

The life of Dr. Stiles, during his residence in Newport, was marked by the most exalted love of religion, unwearied assiduity, and a uniform regularity in all the walks of life. With Dr. Franklin he was intimate, and through the influence of the latter the degree of D.D.

was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. Dr. Stiles was subsequently elected President of Yale College, and died after an illness of only a few days, on May 12, 1795, at New Haven, Conn.

Hon. William Vernon took a very active part in the struggle for independence ; the house he occupied still stands at the corner of Clarke and Mary Streets. He was president of the Eastern Navy Board at Boston. His services for years were given to the country without charge. He was a great friend of learning, and was appointed President of the Redwood Library on the death of its founder and first president. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and that body owe much to his liberality. After the war, Mr. Vernon engaged in commercial pursuits ; his death occurring at the Mansion House, December 22, 1806, in his eighty-seventh year.

Dr. Isaac Senter occupied for a considerable period, a house at the corner of Parade and Thames Street, and opposite the City Hall; this house has been removed to Bridge Street. Dr. Senter was born at Londonderry, N. H., in 1753. He first studied medicine in Newport. Dr. Senter soon became distinguished in his profession and for years he was a regular correspondent of the Royal Society of Medicine. His remains were interred in the North Burying Ground, near the west gate.

Henry Marchant was born at Martha's Vineyard, but came to Newport when he was four years of age. He was a lawyer by profession, and at one time was the only dissenting lawyer on the Island. He was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress, and was one of the signers of the Confederation; he was afterward Judge of the District Court of Rhode Island.

Oliver Hazard Perry was born in Narragansett, 1785, entered the navy as midshipman at thirteen, and took part in the Tripolitan War. In 1804, he was promoted to second lieutenant; in 1810, to captain; in 1811, he married Miss Mason, of Newport; in 1813, he was promoted to the rank of commodore, and the command of the United States fleet on Lake Erie. After this victorious battle, he lived for some time in Washington Square, in the house now occupied by Mr. Gladding. In 1819, Commodore Perry was dispatched on a mission to Angostura; while on this journey he was attacked with yellow fever and died. He was buried at Trinidad, but in 1826 his remains were brought to Newport, and were interred with the honors due to his rank. On the west side of the Island Cemetery, is a granite monument erected to his memory, by the State of Rhode Island. On the four sides of the pedestal there are appropriate inscriptions, and at the base rest the remains of Commodore Perry and his three children.

Judah Touro was born in Newport, in 1775; he was a philanthropist, and a staunch patriot. When a young man he removed to New Orleans, and there acquired a large fortune. He served as a volunteer at the battle of New Orleans, and was wounded by a cannon-ball in the hip. In 1842 he erected the granite entrance and the railing around the Jewish cemetery at Newport, at a cost of \$12,000. Though a Jew, he contributed generously to many Christian church enterprises. Toward the erection of the Bunker Hill Monument he gave \$10,000.

Newport is also the birthplace of General *Nathaniel Greene*, and of the gifted painters *Malbone* and *Gilbert Stuart*. Stuart made two copies of his great picture of Washington for Rhode Island, one of which may be seen in the State House at Newport.

Did space permit, there are many of Newport's sons, whose names we could enumerate, who have won fame by their achievements in literature, in science, and in art, and by their matchless valor upon land and sea.

CHAPTER VII.

CHURCHES.

Newport is amply supplied with church accommodation. The churches taken generally are both commodious and elegant. The regular pastors are men of marked ability, but during the season the pulpits are more often occupied by eminent divines from various parts of the Union, some having quite a national reputation.

Trinity (Episcopal) Church is at the corner of Church and Spring Streets. This is a timber structure, erected in 1726, and considered very handsome; inside it has a very venerable appearance, pulpit sounding-board, square pews, etc. There has been very little change since Dean Berkeley preached in it in 1729-31, although it was enlarged in 1762. The church-yard is planted with graves even to the walks and steps, and many of the early settlers are buried here. Rev. George I. Magill is the rector. Services, 10.45 A.M., and 3.30 P.M.

All Saints' Memorial (Episcopal) Church is at the corner of Beach and Cottage Streets. Services at 11 A. M. and 5 P.M., during summer months.

Emanuel (Episcopal) Church is situated at the corner of Spring and Dearborn Streets; it is a fine building, and the Church is in a flourishing condition; it was organized in 1851. Rev. Robert B. Peet, is the rector. Services 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

St. John's (Episcopal) Church is on Poplar Street, between Washington and Second; this Church is doing a goodwork, although placed in a working class neighborhood, in fact it is the only church in the district below the railroad. Rev. D. Wilson Morgan, rector. Services at 10.30 A.M. and 7.30 P.M.

Zion (Episcopal) Church is on Touro Street, south side of the Mall. It is a modern erection, with a Grecian portico; it has the support of a large congregation, and is in a flourishing state. Services at 10.45 A.M. and 7.30 P.M.

First Methodist Episcopal Church is on Marlborough Street near Charles, and was erected in 1806. Rev. J. Hollingshead is pastor. Services 10.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church is situated on Thames Street, at the corner of Brewer. Rev. Edgar F. Clark, pastor. Service at 3 P.M.

African Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Bellevue Avenue and Kay Street. Rev. J. F. Cooper, pastor. Services at 10.45 A.M. and 3 and 8 P.M.

First Baptist Church stands at the corner of Spring and Sherman Streets and immediately in the rear of the State House. The society of this church was formed in the early history of Newport, viz.: 1638. The present edifice was erected in 1846. Rev. C. E. Barrows, D.D., pastor. Services at 11.15 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Second Baptist Church is at the corner of North Baptist and Farewell Streets. It is built of wood and in the Gothic style of architecture; this society was formed in 1656. Rev. Frank Rector is pastor. Services at 3 P.M. and 7.30 P.M.

Central Baptist Church is on Clarke Street; it formerly belonged to the Congregational body, and was erected by them in 1735. From them it was purchased by the Baptists, who have made considerable alterations and improvements in the edifice. This society was established in 1847. Rev. W. Randolph, D.D., is pastor. Services at 11.15 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shiloh Baptist Church (colored) is at the corner of Mary and School Streets, and occupies what used to be the school house of Trinity Church; organized in 1864. Rev. Henry N. Jeter, pastor. Services, 10.45 A.M. and 8.15 P.M.

United Congregational Church is at the corner of Spring and Pelham Streets; it is a large building of free-

stone, and seats 1000; was organized in 1833. Rev. F. F. Emerson, pastor. Services, 10.30 A.M. and 7.30 P.M.

Union Congregational Church is on Division Street, between Church and Mary; organized 1824; present edifice built in 1871. Rev. M. Van Horne, pastor. Services at 4 and 8 P.M.

Unitarian Church (Channing Memorial) is on Pelham Street, opposite Touro Park, and is a fine edifice. This society was organized in 1835. The present edifice was completed in 1881, and was erected in memory of William Ellery Channing. Rev. Charles W. Wendte is pastor. Service at 10.45 A.M.

Roman Catholic Church is on Spring Street, corner of Levin. It is Gothic in style, and built of freestone. Rev. Philip Grace, priest. Services at 10.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Friends' Meeting House is on Marlborough Street, near West Broadway. This building is said to have been erected as early as the year 1700; the records of the Society of Friends date back in Rhode Island to 1643. Services at 10.30 A.M. and 7.30 P.M.

Ancient Society of Friends, established 1643; place of worship, Mann Avenue.

Jewish Synagogue is on Touro Street; built in 1763. Rev. A. P. Mendes, rabbi. Services, Friday, at sunset, and Saturday, at 9 P.M.

CHAPTER VIII.

WALKS.

Newport will vie with any city in the Union, in the number of its pleasant and attractive walks, and the visitor can find ample opportunities for exercise. One of the pleasantest walks is, taking the State House as a starting point, to go along Touro Street to Bellevue Avenue, till Bath Road is reached; this road will take the visitor direct to

Easton's Beach, the whitest, grandest ocean-platform in the land. The great Atlantic rolls to one's very feet, and bowing in a cloud of foam, pays a majestic homage to "The City by the Sea."

The Beach, to the seeker of health and pleasure, is of course an object of interest which we must not overlook. There are three fine beaches, called "Easton's," "Sachuest," and "Smith's." Easton's is the nearest, and the one generally used by the majority of bathers. This beach is not more than half a mile from the leading hotels, and less than a mile from the State House; to those who decline to walk even that distance, there is ample provision in the shape of stages, which ply regularly to and fro. Easton's Beach extends a mile in

length, composed of smooth white sand, fringed with mosses and shells. It is dotted with bathing-houses in the bathing season, and offers facilities for enjoying the surf, not excelled by any beach in this country. It is so situated that there is no danger from under-currents, the water being shallow for some distance seaward, while breakers follow each other in majestic succession. A most interesting sight presents itself each day as the merry bathers, clad in unique and fantastic costumes, sport themselves in the surf. Ringing laughter and happy voices, with an occasional scream from some timid maiden, render the air resonant and the sight singular and amusing. When the red flag is displayed, gentlemen are allowed to bathe without costume; when the white flag is displayed, bathers must wear costume. Supposing you do not care to bathe, but are out for a walk, you will find nothing more delightful than a walk on the Newport beaches.

Any time from June to September, these walks are enjoyable. Long absent friends have returned to hear again the surf breaking on the shore, and strangers, too, by thousands are here sojourning, who are prepared to participate in all that has the charm of novelty and to embrace every means calculated to relax the mind and strengthen the body.

Continuing along the beach, and crossing the creek, which connects Easton's Pond with the ocean, you cross the neck of land that divides the two beaches. The distance is about one mile.

Sachuest Beach is a perfect race-course, and it is only the hardy bathers who venture into the surf; the breakers here are very heavy and difficult to cope with. The hours of low tide are the favorite times for bathing here. At the west side of this beach is

Purgatory. The general impression is that the rock at this point was divided by some sudden upheaving of the earth. Others have expressed the opinion that it resulted from the washing of the ocean at an early period in the world's history.

By actual measurement, the chasm is one hundred and sixty feet in length; width at top, from eight to fourteen feet; width at bottom, from two to twenty-four feet; depth at the outer edge, fifty feet; depth of water at low tide, ten feet.

One side of Purgatory is much higher than the other, and a few persons have been so daring as to leap across it. Two legends are connected with Purgatory. One is that the Devil once rewarded a sinning squaw for her murderous deeds, by throwing her down into the gulf. The foot-prints of His Majesty being still visible in the rock,

and some go so far as to point out the spots of her blood along the bluff. The other story is of a maiden who put the affections of her lover to the test, by requiring him to leap across the opening in the rock from the point where they stood; declaring that if he did not confirm his vows of love by this act, he should never wed her. Other stories of later date, attach to Purgatory, but the origin of its name does not transpire. Opening off Sachuest Beach, is a verdant valley adorned with cottages, called Paradise, and near it is a mass of rocks and upheaved boulders called Paradise Lost.

Passing the second beach, we are on Sachuest Point, the extreme south-east of the Island. The waters on the left flow from Mount Hope Bay, and make the East River. This is a great rendezvous for fishermen, and where large quantities of fish are caught.

The Third Beach is a long, quiet, and sequestered line of sand, above which are the

Hanging Rocks, where, in a sheltered natural alcove, Dean Berkeley loved to sit, and look out over the wide sea, and write down his meditations.

From this point, there is a glorious view, having feasted upon which, we will retrace our steps, returning by the same route, or a change may be made and return by Broadway; either way will bring us to our starting-point, the State House.

Another pleasant walk is to start from the State House, in front of which is the Parade, a beautiful square, bordered on the north by a row of fine old-fashioned houses, and on the south by the trees in the Mall. The street leading from it to the north is Broadway, and connects with the main road. Portions of Broadway are shaded by a fine growth of elms, which, in some places, nearly meet overhead. Turning to the left on Washington Square, we come to Commodore Perry's residence ; a little further to Clarke Street, with the Central Baptist Church and the Armory ; then to the Mall, a small park, with a fountain at its base ; passing Spring Street, we turn up Touro Street, and pause to look at the Jewish Synagogue ; turning along School Street, we come to the corner of Mary Street, where stands the venerable Vernon mansion ; a little further, at the corner of Church and Spring Streets, is the celebrated Trinity Church ; turning up Spring Street, we pass the Kay Chapel, and at the corner of Bellevue Avenue, the Redwood Library, a block below which is, the Jewish Cemetery at the corner of Kay Street ; this street is named after Nathaniel Kay, a prominent man in Newport 150 years ago. Kay Street is of ample width, the walks being shaded by ornamental trees. The buildings—all erected within a few years—stand back from the street, and many of them are

large and handsome. The new cottages on the right of Kay Street are of the most modern style, and are fair specimens of the taste of architects from all parts of the country. The Governor Lawrence property, is covered with most elegant and tasteful houses. Turning up Bellevue Avenue, we pass some of the handsomest cottages to be seen. Passing the Newport Reading Room on one side, the Redwood Library on the other, we shortly come to Touro Park, with its interesting relic, the Old Stone Mill, opposite to which is the Channing Memorial Church; we stop to admire the beautiful architecture, and the wonderful stained-glass windows, a marvel of crystal-colored handi-work. Continuing along Bellevue Avenue, we come to Bath Road which leads to Easton's Beach, at the corner of which stands the Travers Block. A little further on, the Casino, which occupies several acres of ground, furnishing the place and the means for entertainment and pleasure, while the stores below are filled with the finest goods for the supply of the many visitors during the season. Next to the Casino is the Ocean House, and nearly opposite the cottage of James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*.

On both sides stand the summer homes of wealth. Here a stately pile of stone, there a picturesque cottage, both surrounded by well-kept lawns, shady nooks, and

opening flowers. Every place stands by itself, original in plan, and rightly claiming its identity. But Bellevue Avenue does not contain all the magnificent residences. From the avenue lead many streets, less grand it is true, yet claiming a goodly number of beautiful cottages. We will therefore turn up Narragansett Avenue, at the corner of which is the unique cottage of C. C. Baldwin, of New York ; on this avenue, buildings have sprung up on every hand, and one who knew this section a few years ago, would hardly recognize it now. Following this avenue, we come to a noted spot, the

Forty Steps, at the foot of Narragansett Avenue ; here we can descend to the shore, and at low tide may wander curiously below the cliff at the water's edge. Still farther south and west is the south beach. By a happy law or prescriptive right, there is a pathway always left open for foot passengers along the margin. Pleasant afternoons and evenings, this path winding along the rocky margin, and bordered on the land side with the neat lawns of the cottages, is the resort for old and young, and forms no small attraction. We can return by way of the Beach and Bath Road, or proceed along the Beach to Ruggles Avenue.

Ochre Point, is at the corner of Ruggles Avenue, and here stands the large and handsome cottage of Pierre Lorillard, of New York ; coming down Ruggles Avenue

we can return by Bellevue Avenue or Spring Street, either of which will bring us in a direct line to our starting-point, the State House.

Another very interesting walk, though not through such an aristocratic district, is to start from the State House going along Farewell Street; on our left after crossing Marlborough Street is the First M. E. Church, and on our right the Friends' Meeting House. This is an old building, said to have been erected in the year 1700; not far from this is an old burial-ground, where are buried many of the earliest colonists and their governors. A little further on, and on our left is the Second Baptist Church. Passing Warner Street and going on Long Lane, we come to the *Cemetery*.

A cemetery is always an object of interest to the stranger as well as the resident, though from different feelings and different points of view. The one resorts to its quiet haunts to read over again the changeful chapters in his own past life, and to recall memories of absent mates and friends; while the other finds there curious hints and histories of the people among whom his interests and sympathies are, for the moment, cast. Leaving the cemetery and crossing the Old Colony Railroad at Walnut Street, it takes us to Washington Street. At the northern extremity of Washington Street, Fort Greene is

situated; and from this point a beautiful prospect opens, and one may long enjoy the view of the Bay and the projecting points of land. Passing along this street, two blocks will bring us to Poplar Street, where stands St. John's Episcopal Church; two blocks more will bring us to Bridge Street, and the Hunter House, another of the old-fashioned buildings, so characteristic of Newport; the house receives its name from Dr. Hunter, who was a Scotch physician of high respectability. He was educated at Edinburgh, but settled in Newport many years prior to the Revolution. In the year 1756 he delivered in this city, the first course of anatomical lectures ever given in this country. It was in this house that the Chevalier De Ternay breathed his last.

Passing the steamboat landing of the Fall River Line, and crossing the Old Colony Railroad track, we come to Long Wharf; to any one of an imaginative turn of mind, this wharf will remind him of stirring scenes from one to two hundred years ago. Passing along the Wharf to Thames Street, we come directly in front of the City Hall, or by some called the Granary, from the fact of its being originally built for a market. Turning along Thames Street, which is the main business thoroughfare of Newport, we see many buildings which forcibly remind us of the time when Newport was the second commercial

port in this country. At the corner of Church Street stands the house once occupied by the Rev. James Honyman, rector of Trinity Church, who died in 1750. At the corner of Mill Street we pass the People's Library, free to all, at the corner of Pelham the United States Hotel; a little further on is the Post Office and Custom House, opposite which is the Commercial Wharf.

Passing the Channing House and the *Newport Mercury* office, we come to the M. E. Church, at the corner of Brewer Street; a little further on is Wellington Avenue; we can turn on that avenue which overlooks the harbor, and watch the panorama of boats passing and repassing. On a summer's afternoon the harbor is enlivened by hundreds of these gaily painted boats, their snow-white sails spread to the breeze, and their gaudy colors marked clear and defined against the sky. Or we can continue our walk along Thames Street, to the Polo Grounds; crossing Bateman Avenue, we turn down Spring Street. At the corner of Dearborn Street, we pass Emanuel's Episcopal Church, at Levin Street the Roman Catholic Church, at Pelham Street the United Congregational Church, at Mary Street the Union Congregational Church. Passing several other interesting objects on our route, we are soon where we started from, the State House.

CHAPTER IX.

DRIVES.

The drive par excellence is of course, Bellevue Avenue. Here may be seen, any afternoon in the season, hundreds of the finest equipages to be seen on the globe; it is one continuous whirl, carriage after carriage, of some of the wealthiest men in America, and to see the liveries of their servants, or the heraldic designs on their panels, one can scarcely realize that he is in America, where it is considered the proper thing to sneer at such emblems. Bellevue Avenue is the most celebrated of streets; fronting on this avenue, are the residences of men known throughout the Union for their philanthropy, wealth, or genius. This avenue is two miles long, and is almost lined from one end to the other, with elegant mansions and charming villas, the one great artery of summer wealth, a conservative, truly aristocratic close corporation of residences. It is eighty feet wide, macadamized, and is pronounced the best road for driving in the country. Ocean Avenue is a continuation of Bellevue Avenue; it is a beautiful drive of ten miles, on a macadamized road eighty feet wide; running around the whole southern shore of the Island, and from which, an unobstructed view

of the ocean for nearly the entire length is obtained. It winds gracefully over hill and dale, following the indentations of the sea, and everywhere, within a few rods of the surf, its banks fringed with stunted spruce, golden rod, hardhack, and the primrose; and while the carriage-wheels on one side are scarcely raised above the level of ponds covered with snowy lilies, on the other they are often wet with the surf that breaks on the shingle. The aroma of the lilies and the pungent odor of the rock-weed on the shore are mingled with the breath of the sea, and anon we catch the fragrance of the wild violets and the sweet-briers that find a footing in the cliffs of the rocks. At the end of Bellevue Avenue is *Land's End*, and the line of rocks in front is *Coggeshall's Ledge*. The sight to be obtained here is well worth the trouble of mounting the ledge, to gaze upon the open sea that is ever dashing against these submerged rocks. Continuing our drive along Ocean Avenue we pass *Almy's Pond* on the right, *Bailey's Beach* on the left, and presently come to the

Spouting Cave. This is a deep cavern, running from the sea into the rocky cliffs, and is quiet enough in ordinary weather; but after a southeast storm the waves rush madly in and dash through an opening in the roof, sometimes to the height of fifty feet. The view from the

cliffs above is considered one of the finest that Newport affords. Passing *Rock Farm Gulley* and the cottage of R. M. Cushing, of New York, on the left, we come to

Lily Pond. This is a favorite spot and the largest sheet of spring water on the Island. The waters of Lily Pond are famous for perch, great numbers of which are taken by the angler an hour before and after dusk. Opposite *Lily Pond* to sea-ward is

Gooseberry Island, with its groups of stunted sumacs and its barriers of dark rocks, yet a finer sea-view—lit up, as it is, moreover, by the ever truly fairy-like spectacle of ships gliding under sail over the waters—the eye can rarely witness. Continuing along the beach, and in full view of the Atlantic Ocean we pass

Cherry Neck and *Price's Neck*. Then comes a long, picturesque stretch of rocky scenery, a black frontispiece fringed with sparkling water, for there is “water, water, everywhere.” The old ocean casts up its treasures, and the sunlight gives all a permanent blessing, continuing our drive past *Newport Rock*, we come to

Graves Point, so named from the graves of two unknown men who were there washed ashore.

Passing *Black Rock* we come to *Brenton's Point*; here the rock extends a considerable distance into the sea, its entire length traced by the breakers that continually tumble over the higher points. About three miles from this point rides the life-boat,

Brenton's Reef, rocked incessantly by the heaving billows of the Atlantic Ocean, at one time soothed by their gentle caresses, as the infant in its cradle is lulled to repose by the tender hand of its mother, at another tossed wildly about by the raging tempests when the demons of storm hold high carnival upon the ocean; in summer a pleasant refuge from the scorching breezes that sweep over the land; in winter a dreadful prison, whose thick walls of oak are often cased with thicker walls of ice; always, in summer breezes and winter storms, alike hailed with delight by the homeward-bound mariner. On a fine day, from *Brenton's Point* can be seen *Point Judith* and *Block Island*, some thirty miles distant. Continuing, we pass *Pirate's Cave*, *Collins' Beach*, *Ragged Point*, and *Ramshead*, till we come to

Castle Hill; the rising ground to the right is surmounted by a rampart that once was garrisoned, but now it can scarcely be distinguished from the inequalities of the surrounding earth. At the base of *Castle Hill Rocks*, the water is thirty fathoms in depth, and during

the spring and fall is a great resort for fishermen; at all times this is a fine place to watch the breakers roll in. From this point we pass several farms and villas, notably the cottage of A. A. Low, of Brooklyn, only a short distance from which stands a dark house with brick ends. It is all that remains of one of the most noted dwellings in the early history of the Island. It was built by Governor William Brenton, who then owned nearly the whole Neck. From this point we drive to

Fort Adams. This is said to be the largest fort, excepting Fortress Monroe, in the United States. It was commenced in 1814, and was not completed until 1860, at a cost to the Government of several millions of dollars. It is capable of mounting 468 guns of the heaviest calibre, and has garrison accommodation for 3000 men. It may be visited at all hours of the day, and will well repay inspection. The drive along the shore of the bay, at this point, is delightfully pleasant. Entering the main work we are at once on the parade ground; this is eleven acres in extent. In summer when the troops are stationed here, their band plays on Tuesday and Friday, at 6 P.M., for an hour. At such times the vehicles of visitors drive round and round the square, an endless chain, in the centre of which the band is stationed filling the air with delightful music. Returning towards the city we pass

Brenton's Cove, from whence a beautiful view of the city may be obtained, and also of

Newport Harbor. Those who would view it from the finest point, should spend some little time at this elevation. To the north the waters of the Bay are seen reaching far inland, broken by numerous small islands and the sails of vessels passing to and fro. On Goat Island, now used by the Torpedo Corps, and occupied by Government as a station, still stand the remains of a fort, originally called Fort Ann, then Fort George, and lastly Fort Walcott. The island in mid-channel is Rose Island; it contains a fort erected by the British many years ago, but which from long disuse has now fallen into decay. Coaster's Harbor Island is seen to the north, just beyond the city, and the large building rising from its centre is the Asylum of the Poor; nearer the beach is

Lime Rock, famous as the home of Ida Lewis, the Grace Darling of America. Continuing along Wellington Avenue, we pass some very handsome cottages. On the hill above are the traces of an old redoubt, built during the last war with England, and called Fort Denham. Then over a small creek and into Thames Street, opposite the gas-works, and only two blocks from Bellevue Avenue.

Another very attractive drive is to start from Washington Square up Broadway; the rising ground to the north of the city is known as Tammany Hill—so called from the fact that Miantonomi, an Indian sachem, once ruled this portion of the island. During the Revolution, Tammany Hill was surmounted by a breastwork, thrown up by the British, and was made one of a chain of outposts across the Island. The remains of the work are still visible; following the road to the two-mile corner, we turn to the right, where the road descends, cross a small brook and mount the opposite hill. The road is wide and always in good repair. About five miles out we pass a handsome Episcopal Church, built of stone. Ascending the hill called Slate Hill, we get a very fine view of Newport. A little further on is a place called

Oakland, and here it was, that Dr. Channing spent many hours of his life in study. The large estate is beautifully adorned with shrubbery and evergreens; at the next corner stands the Union Meeting-House, where Dr. Channing usually preached when on the Island. This house, now in excellent repair, is occupied by the Christian Baptists. A short distance beyond the meeting-house, a side road turns off to the right and leads directly to

The Glen, one of the "most charming and romantic spots" on the Island, and a favorite resort for picnic parties. It is situated on the east side of the Island, about six miles from Newport, shaded with trees, having a small pond in the centre, with an old mill on one side, while to the right its waters find an outlet by tumbling over rocks into a stream that flows silently to the ocean.

On a fine afternoon hundreds visit this quiet spot, and the old woods are often made to ring with the merry laugh, or the gay song of some light-hearted girl, in the full enjoyment of freedom from restraint, the gurgling of the brook, the fragrance of the wild flowers and the prospect of the distant shore from under the foliage that affords a grateful shade. We may return the same way, or time permitting, cross over the Island by a road leading from the Union Meeting House, to

Lawton's Valley, a beautiful rural resort, rich in verdure and in trees which are kept green by a bright stream flowing seaward. The Pond and Old Mill are the principal objects in the scenery. Over the valley is Butt's Hill, where Sir Robert Pigott attacked the Americans under Sullivan and Green on their retreat from the siege.

Returning by the West Road we pass the Redwood farm; this farm-house was occupied by General Smith of the British Army in 1777.

A short distance further on is the

Page Place; this house stands back some few yards from the road, and is noted more especially because of its being the head-quarters of General Prescott at the time of his capture by Colonel Barton. The stream that gently falls over the wall, then winds across the road and under the little bridge, is soon lost to view in the tangled brushwood on the west. It was by this ravine that Barton and his party approached the house. The gate and the path remained unchanged, and one can readily imagine the band of patriots quietly drawing near to the house, with the full determination of capturing the leader of the enemy's forces, or of sacrificing their lives in the attempt. About a mile and a half nearer the city, at the corner of the cross-road, stands a picturesque little church, built from a design by Mr. Upjohn, and called the Church of the Holy Cross. On the opposite side of the road are the Aquidneck Fair Grounds; the road from this point to the two mile corner is very picturesque. We then turn to the left, are soon in Broadway and at Washington Square.

Another interesting drive is to take Broadway until we reach Bliss Road on the right; taking this road we are soon amid the green fields, and among the orchards. At the top of the first hill we can look down upon

Easton's Pond, a large sheet of water, no ripple upon its surface, save that made by a duck leading forth her young brood, or the light skiff of the angler; further to the east is Easton's Beach, and among the breakers can be seen the bathers tumbling in the surf. On the opposite side we are shut out from an extensive view by the rising ground, known as

Honyman's Hill. On the summit of this hill, the American forces under Lafayette were mustered for the purpose of repulsing the British troops, who were then in possession; portions of the breastwork thrown up by the British are still visible on a farm to the east, and a few years ago, several American cannon balls were unearthed at this spot. The ascent of Honyman's Hill is somewhat steep. On the left hand, just by the school house, there is a narrow road running north, and shaded by overhanging trees, which for a short drive, is very pleasant. It comes out on the main road, about three miles from Newport. We continue the ascent, and as we approach the summit of the hill, find ourselves well repaid for the exertion. To the south a wider view is offered. The pond, Easton's Beach, the more elevated portions of the town, and the cliffs, pushing far out into the sea, are spread out before us like a map. As we descend the hill we lose the view of all save the sloping

banks of green, the gnarled and twisted trees that have yielded their fruits to father and son for generations, and the quiet little brook, that takes its rise in the woods some miles to the north, and empties its limpid waters in the pond to the right. We leave the main road to the left, and in front of us stands

Whitehall, a very unpretentious mansion built by Dean Berkeley in 1730; the house is now fast going to decay from neglect, and the wear and tear of 150 years, yet it will be forever memorable as being connected with a man who shed lustre on every position he occupied.

Few spots in the environs of Newport are more endeared to the antiquarian than the quiet vale where Berkeley lived, and wrote his finest works. The changes that have been effected in that portion of the island for the century past, are slight indeed. *Whitehall* was given by Berkeley to Yale College, which still retains the fee, and he also presented that institution with a considerable portion of his library. Leaving the quiet retreat, where an hour may be spent most delightfully, we follow the road quite to the foot of the hill, cross a slight bridge over a little brook that ever flows on towards the sea, and follow its course nearly to the shore. Beyond the last narrow bridge the road opens upon the sands of Sachuest Beach. To the left are the Hanging Rocks, showing their

dark sides and surmounted with stunted spruce and fir trees; on the extreme left, Sachuest Point is whitened by the breakers, and on the right, and almost in front, are the massive rocks of Purgatory. Following the beach and crossing the creek which connects Easton's Pond with the ocean, along the first beach to Bath Road, we come into Bellevue Avenue and along Touro Street to Washington Square.

CHAPTER X.

EXCURSIONS.

There are many beautiful spots about Newport, to which excursions may be made, some occupying a few hours, others all day, and if so inclined one or two days. In as short a space as possible we propose to name a few of the more prominent.

Fort Adams on fete days, Tuesday and Friday, is a delightful place at which to spend an hour or two and listen to the music performed by the garrison band. Fort Adams may be reached either by road or boat. The number of boats in the harbor on these days is something

astounding, as it is considered fashionable to attend these musical performances. Another pleasant excursion is to take a boat and sail to

Rose Island. This affords a fine view of the open passage to the south, and the river to the north; a fort was erected here by the British when in occupation of Rhode Island, but has now fallen into decay; great quantities of fish are caught here.

Fort Dumplings is a favorite resort for excursionists, and can only be reached by boat. It is situated on the island of Conanicut at the mouth of the outer harbor and nearly opposite Fort Adams; the fort itself is oval in form and placed on a high wall of rocks, against which the ocean waves are ever breaking. The fishing around the Dumplings is excellent; and there is probably not a day during the season, that boats are not seen winding among the rocks in search of prey. Gay parties often resort to the Dumplings to escape from the throng of the city for a while, and enjoy a day of sunshine and pleasure in the open air, get a touch of old ocean, have a ramble, and finish with a lunch.

Rocky Point is a favorite place for an excursion; the sail up the Bay is delightful; it is reached by the fine boats of the American Steamboat Company, who run their boats four times a day between Newport and Providence, calling at Rocky Point. It lies on the west side,

about eighteen miles from Newport, and is one of the most delightful spots upon Narragansett Bay. Here every arrangement and convenience which art can devise is afforded to the summer visitant. The hotel is large and commodious in all its appointments. The grounds about one hundred acres, containing shady groves and about it comprise gravelled walks, romantic caves and grottoes, with a high elevation near the shore, upon which stands a lofty tower, affording a noble view, including Providence and Newport, Fall River, Bristol, and Warren, and many other towns, with the whole sweep of the Bay. The wild and cavernous rock-formations, the free menagerie, and the elevated railway, are some of the attractions. 250 persons are employed here through the summer; from the hotel telegrams may be sent all over the Union. Rocky Point should be visited to enjoy its clam-bakes, which are unrivalled elsewhere. There is also a bathing-beach, a large dance-hall, and a summer theatre.

Narragansett Pier. This is on the sea-shore, at the mouth of Narragansett Bay. It has been known as a watering-place for twenty years, but the patronage was at first limited to a few city families, who took up their summer quarters in the adjacent farm-houses, and its reputation has been made since 1867, when the Atwood

House and two or three other hotels were built. Now the demand for accommodation usually exceeds the supply, and the place bids fair to become one of the most popular of the seaside resorts. The beach is one of the finest on the Atlantic coast, and is equally attractive for bathing or riding. The surf is light, and the water deepens very gradually, which, with the absence of strong currents, renders it unusually safe. There is also excellent fishing, from the rocks or from boats; the boating on the bay is delightful, and the adjacent country affords many pleasant drives and rambles.

Below the Pier is a mass of rocks, beyond which stretches the long line of Wolcott's Beach. The noble and richly decorated mansion of the Sprague family is near the cluster of hotels. Every visitor should go to Narragansett Heights, where the palatial Tower Hill Hotel stands on its 800-acre plateau, near Silver Lake, 400 feet above the Bay. The view is fine, extending over Newport and 10 or 12 villages, and covering a horizon-line of 100 miles. The Ocean, the Bay, Point Judith, and the lakes of South Kingstown, are all visible. There are several other places to which excursions may be made, viz. : Jamestown, Greenwich, Marked Rock, Block Island, Providence, Bristol, Fall River, etc., all by water, several desirable excursions may be made over the Old Colony Railroad, who are ever willing to accommodate themselves to the wishes of the visitors to the City by the Sea.

CHAPTER XI.

HOTELS.

Atwater House. This is an old established house at 292 and 294 Thames Street, a few doors north of the Post Office; the accommodation is for forty guests, and the rates for transients are \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day, and for regular boarders, \$5.00 to \$8.00 per week, according to rooms; also furnished rooms and lodgings if desired; on the first floor is a bar, where all the standard brands of ales, wines, liquors and cigars can be had; there is also a pool table for the use of guests.

Hammond House. This house is situated at 146, 148 and 150 Bellevue Avenue, the main drive of Newport; it is well furnished, in a first-class locality, has all modern improvements, and will accommodate about fifty guests; the rates are \$2.00 per day, or from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per week. On the ground floor is a restaurant, where persons living at other houses can have table board of the best quality, or persons can have furnished rooms and take their meals a la carte. It is a first-class place for excursion parties, being near Bath Road, the main thoroughfare for the beach. Mr. Newton Hammond is proprietor.

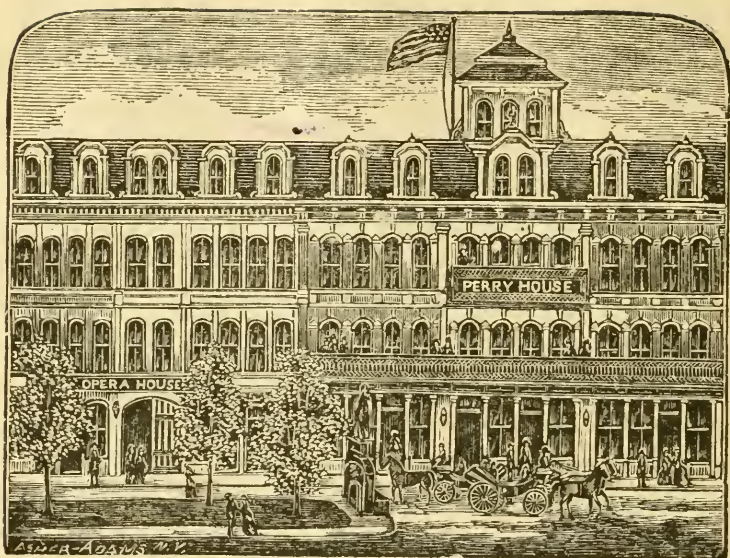
Ocean House. This is the largest and most fashionable hotel in Newport. It was erected in 1845, by the Ocean House Company. It stands a little back from Bellevue Avenue, upon a broad drive semi-circling a little park. The front of the building is thrown into a noble veranda opening up fifty feet. The roof over the veranda is supported by fifteen columns, giving a befitting air of stateliness. The veranda sweeps around three sides of the building, and there are piazzas facing north, west and south. Through the middle of the building runs a corridor 252 feet long, thirteen feet wide, and fourteen feet high. Five sets of stairs rise to the upper floors. The stairs are so arranged that a guest coming from his room cannot go in any direction without coming to stairs which lead to the main corridor. The dining-room is 130 feet long by forty-five wide and fifteen high, and contains no posts. The kitchen is detached from the hotel. The ladies' parlor, octagon shaped, is twenty-six feet high, and is beautifully decorated and furnished. The guest rooms are large, airy, and well lighted, and many of them command a fine view of the sea. The furniture and fittings are of the finest, and Newport may well be proud of such an hotel. The interior arrangements of the hotel are unsurpassed for

completeness, convenience and elegance by any watering-place hotel in the world. The main entrance and office is nearly in the centre of the Bellevue front; to the left of the office is the large dining-hall. The rooms are elegantly furnished, and many are arranged in suites for family use, and supplied with fresh water in every room. Guests are conveyed to and from the four floors with utmost ease and dispatch, by means of one of Whittier's elevators. The hotel is built in such a way that nearly all the rooms are outside rooms, there not being a dark room in the house, even in the rear, the rooms look upon a wide stretch of country and ocean, and nearer upon a court square, beautifully adorned with trees, shrubs and flowers. Messrs. Weaver, not lacking in anything that will add to the pleasure of their guests, have engaged the Professor Allen's celebrated Boston band, which will discourse music from the band-stand in front of the house every day at 10 A. M., and every afternoon and evening in the large hall of the hotel. The Messrs. Weaver have secured for the Ocean House, a most enviable reputation, and they are determined that it shall stand pre-eminent as *the* hotel of Newport. J. G. Weaver and Proprietors.

Park House. This house is in the very centre of Newport, facing the State House and Washington Square. It has accommodation for fifty boarders, the rates being

\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, and from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per week; a nice piazza in front overlooks the square; it is open all year, accepts table boarders, and offers every facility for commercial men. Mrs. Wm. Alderson is the proprietor.

Perry House. This house, named after Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame, was built in 1865, by Mr. Shanahan. It fronts on Washington Square, and together with the Opera House makes a very imposing structure. The hotel has a very high reputation for its management, and the excellence of its cuisine; it will accommodate comfortably, 100 guests, the rates varying from \$3.00 per day for transients, to \$12.00 to \$21.00 per week for regular boarders. The dining-room will comfortably seat sixty persons at one time; the parlors and bed-rooms are furnished in excellent taste, and visitors will find here an hotel which is a credit to the proprietors and to the city; it is but three minutes walk from the terminus of the Old Colony Line, and seven minutes walk from the landing of the Fall River Line; standing between the City Hall and State House, it is in the very heart of Newport, yet looking from Washington Square, with its grand old trees, it has quite a country aspect. There is ample provision made to meet any emergency of fire, etc.; every room is connected with the office by electric



PERRY HOUSE,
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEWPORT, R. I.

PERRY HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEWPORT, R. I.

Strictly First Class. Location Unequalled.

Electric Bells Throughout the House.

Heated By Steam. Western Union Telegraph in House.

Three Minutes Walk from Trains, and only Seven

Minutes Walk from the Boat.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

MELVILLE BULL,

PROPRIETOR

bells; the house is fitted with all modern improvements, has telephone connection with any part of the city, and is also an office of the Western Union Telegraph Co. The house is heated by steam, has bar, billiard room, etc., and is open all the year round; a reduction is made in the rates before and after the season. The Newport Opera House adjoins the Perry House, and is under the same management; during the season many traveling companies appear at the Opera House, including operatic, dramatic, comedy, and variety. Visitors to Newport will consult their own interests by staying at the Perry House. We must not omit to mention that the amiable proprietor is Mr. Melville Bull.

The Aquidneck. This hotel is located on Pelham Street, corner of Corne Street, in a direct line from the landing of the Wickford Boats bringing guests from New York, Boston, and other points. The halls, parlors, and dining-rooms, are furnished with great taste. Some of its rooms are arranged in suites for families, as the guests are of a class that do not care to mingle in the bustle of the large hotels. The Aquidneck is most agreeably situated near Touro Park, the "Old Stone Mill," the Channing Memorial Church; it is not far from the Casino, and the bathing-beach, and only one block from Bellevue Avenue, the famous drive of Newport, while its

outward appearance is very agreeable, its inward appointments fulfil all the requirements of a first-class hotel. In fact, it ranks in all respects, except in size, with the Ocean House, and is frequented by the best families from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The hotel is connected with the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph, who have an office in the hotel, also by telephone with any part of Newport. The Aquidneck will comfortably accommodate 150 guests, and its rates are \$4.00 per day, for transients, and from \$18.00 to \$30.00 per week, for regular patrons, according to the rooms occupied. The house has been under the personal management of Mr. Attleton for the last five years; it is open for about six months in the year, or from April to November, and will be conducted as heretofore, in such a manner that guests will return from year to year, to enjoy the homelike hospitalities of the Aquidneck.

United States Hotel. This old established hotel is very centrally situated at the corner of Thames and Pelham Streets, in a direct line from the steamboat landing of the Wickford Boats, from New York, Boston, Providence, etc. The house has been recently furnished and renovated; is supplied with all modern improvements. It is only two blocks from Bellevue Avenue, the main drive of Newport, Touro Park, and the "Old Stone Mill,"

within one block of the Post Office and Custom House and only a few minutes walk from the Old Colony Railroad depot, and the landing of the New York and Fall River line of boats. It is admirably adapted for transient guests, commercial travellers, etc., being in the very centre of the business portion of Newport. The house has bar, billiard room, and all the adjuncts of a well regulated hotel. It has accommodation for fifty guests, the rates being \$2.50 per day, and \$15.00 per week. Mr. H. F. Barnard is proprietor.

CHAPTER XII.

BOARDING HOUSES.

Adams House. This house is at 291 Thames Street, not far from the Wickford landing and United States Hotel; the accommodation is for about twenty-five guests, the rates being for transients, \$1.00 per day, and by the week from \$5.00 to \$10.00, according to rooms. Mr. John Adams, Proprietor.

Annandale House. This house is at 33 Annandale Road, and resembles a private residence more than a boarding-house; it overlooks in front quite a stretch of

green fields, and in the distance the Bathing Beach. It can be reached from Bath Road or East Bowery; the accommodation is for thirty guests; rates, \$1.00 per day, or \$6.00 per week; it is open all year, and is only five minutes walk from the beach. Harry Lawrence is the proprietor.

Bateman's Point. This is a beautifully located house, a little to the left of Fort Adams, and has a splendid view of the Harbor, the Atlantic Ocean, and the whole city of Newport. It stands on an elevated plateau some distance from any other house. It is not a boarding-house in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but a summer residence for families, of rather a select character, in fact it more resembles the Newport Cottage. From no house in Newport can so extensive a view be obtained of land and water. Mr. Bateman, the proprietor, is a native of Newport, and his ancestors were amongst its pioneers; in connection with the house is a large farm, from which guests are supplied with fresh milk, eggs, poultry, and vegetables; the house is more immediately surrounded by extensive gardens and lawns, which are specially adapted for croquet, lawn tennis, etc., the grounds run from the house to the beach, which is sheltered, and affords a nice ground for sea-bathing; there are several bathing-houses on the shore. Mr. Bateman has erected

on the grounds, a fac-simile of the "Old Stone Mill," such a curiosity to people visiting Newport. The house will comfortably accommodate sixty to seventy guests, and the rates prevailing are about \$3.00 per day. For persons who enjoy natural scenery, pure air, wholesome food, sea-bathing, and quiet surroundings, we know of no place in or about Newport where they can be found to equal those of Bateman's Point.

Bath Road. This house stands at the corner of Middleton Avenue, on the road to the bathing-beach; it has accommodation for forty guests; the rates for transients are \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day, for regular boarders, \$8.00 to \$15.00 per week. Mrs. Mary Janes is the proprietor.

Cheswell House. This house is at 22 Prospect Hill Street, near the Post Office, and the Steamboat landing of the Wickford boats; the house will comfortably accommodate thirty guests, the rates being from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day, and from \$7.00 to 10.00 per week. The house is well furnished, has nice garden, supplied with gas, etc.; rooms may also be had without board. Mr. Christian Anderson is the proprietor.

Copeland's Boarding House is at 434 and 436 Thames Street. This is also a restaurant, and does a large trade; the boarding accommodation is for about six guests, and the rates \$5.00 per week, or \$1.00 per day. P. G. Copeland, Proprietor.

Kay Street House. This is a good and an old established house; it is not far from Bellevue Avenue, has a large piazza shaded with vines, considerable ground at back of house, and supplied with modern conveniences. It will accommodate about forty guests; the rates being for transients, \$2.50 per day, and permanent boarders, from \$12.00 to \$21.00 per week, according to rooms. Open June to October. Mrs. Joseph Bateman is the proprietor.

Sherman House. This is rather a large house, accommodating as it does, about sixty guests; there is considerable lawn connected with the house, which is fitted with all modern conveniences. The rates are \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day, and from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per week. The house has been recently painted and papered, and is in good condition for the reception of guests. Thomas Lewin, Proprietor, 105 Thames Street.

Spring Street, corner of Narragansett Avenue. This house stands in its own grounds, and in a very nice district; for the situation the terms are very reasonable, being \$1.00 per day, or from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per week; the house has lawn, piazza, and nice garden; open June to November. Apply to Mr. Peter McLean, Proprietor.

Steamboat House. This house is at 285 Thames Street, and as its name implies, is not far from the Wickford steamboat landing; the accommodation is for thirty

guests, the rates being, transient, \$1.00 per day, and regular boarders, \$6.00 per week. The house is supplied with gas, etc., and is open all year. Samuel Pollitt, Proprietor.

9 *Touro Court*. This house should be seen to be appreciated. It is off Touro Street, or Washington Square, just above the Perry House; it has considerable ground, which is shaded by grand old trees; piazza, which is at all times pleasant; the accommodation is for about ten guests, the rates being \$1.50 per day, or \$7.00 to \$10.00 per week. Mrs. L. E. Barnes is proprietor.

11 *Duke Street*. This house is in close proximity to the State House and Washington Square, and only a few minutes walk from the Long Wharf; the accommodation is for about ten guests; the rates are \$1.00 per day, and \$5.00 per week; open all the year. Jacob T. Ove, Proprietor.

14 *Catherine Street*. This is considered one of the best boarding-houses in Newport. It has been kept by Madame Robinson for a great many years; it is furnished with great taste, has private parlors and dining-rooms, also rooms in suites for families. It is on one of the most fashionable streets, only half a block from Bellevue Avenue, is open all year; rates \$3.00 per day, or

\$12.00 to \$20.00 per week, according to rooms. The accommodation is for twenty-five guests. Madame M. J. Robinson is proprietor.

16 *Mill Street*. This house is near Thames Street, and about midway between the two steamboat landings; it has accommodation for thirty guests, and the rates are \$1.00 to \$1.25 per day, and from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per week. The house is kept open all the year, and has an obliging proprietress in Mrs. Honora Carey.

22 *Catherine Street*. A strictly first-class family boarding-house, with accommodation for twenty-five guests; rates from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per week, according to rooms; is supplied with all modern conveniences, has nice gardens, shaded piazza, and is only a few doors from Bellevue Avenue. Mrs. M. A. Adams is the proprietor.

28 *East Bowery*. This is a new house and well furnished; it is not far from the Ocean House, has accommodation for about twenty guests; rates are for for transients, \$1.00 per day, for regular boarders, \$6.00 to \$7.00 per week; has piazza and garden, and is open all the year. John F. Carroll, Proprietor.

32 *Washington Square*. This is a house of the old style, with large and lofty rooms; it occupies a splendid position, facing on Washington Square, and is only a few minutes walk from the steamboat landing; there is ac-

commodation for fifteen guests, the rates being \$2.00 per day, and from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per week. Mrs. H. S. Clark, is proprietor.

37 *Young Street*. This house is open all the year, and accepts both transient and permanent boarders; it is near Spring Street, has accommodation for twenty guests, and the rates are \$1.00 per day, or from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per week, according to rooms occupied. Mr. Thomas Regan is the proprietor.

48 *East Bowery*. This is an old established boarding-house, and will accommodate from twenty to thirty guests; the rates are \$1.00 per day for transients, and from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week for regular boarders; the house is open all the year; table boarders are accepted, and furnished rooms may be rented. Mrs. M. J. Murray is the proprietor.

54 *Bath Road*. This boarding-house has accommodation for about fifteen guests, the rates being \$1.25 per day, and from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per week, according to rooms; the house is well furnished, open all the year, and is about half way on the road from Bellevue Avenue to the bathing-beach. Mrs. Ellen Geraghty is the proprietor.

65 *Bath Road*. This is one of the largest boarding-houses in Newport, and being near the bathing-beach is extensively patronized. It has accommodation for about

140 guests; the rates for transients being \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day, and regular boarders from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per week, according to rooms occupied. It has large gardens and grounds, from which are procured all the vegetables used. A cottage may also be rented separately if desired. Mrs. Mary Diggles is proprietor.

92 *Division Street*. This is a well-known boarding-house and stands on elevated ground at the corner of Mill Street; it is also numbered on the latter street as number 76; the accommodation is for twelve guests; the rates are \$2.00 per day, or from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per week; it is open all the year, and a reduction made out of the season; it has nice grounds, and overlooks the harbor. Mrs. H. Thurston is proprietor.

131 *Church Street*. This is a first-class private boarding-house, near the famous Bellevue Avenue; it is supplied with all modern improvements; has a farm from which it receives its supplies, is only open in summer; accommodation for thirty guests; rates, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day, and \$14.00 to \$20.00 per week. It has a nicely shaded piazza, and is opposite a private park. Mr. A. A. Wilbur, Proprietor.

163 *Spring Street*. This is an old established boarding-house and very central, not far from State House and City Hall, and stands at the corner of Mill Street. The

accommodation is for twenty-five guests, and the rates for transients, \$1.00 per day, and regular boarders from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per week, according to rooms occupied. Mr. John A. Gorton is proprietor.

251 *Spring Street*. This is a good house, opposite Levin Street, leading to Bellevue Avenue, the leading drive of Newport. Mrs. Gordon, the proprietress, prefers to rent her rooms rather than take boarders; the rents are reasonable, the rooms are well furnished, and the house is in a good locality.

265 *Thames Street*. This boarding-house is in a very central position, about midway between Long Wharf and the Commercial Wharf, and nearly opposite the United States Hotel; the house is open all the year, and accepts both transient and permanent boarders; the former at \$1.50 per day, and the latter at from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per week. The house will accommodate about fifteen guests. For further particulars, address Mrs. J. Rudolph, Proprietor.

413 *Thames Street*. This house is in a quiet district, not far from the Post Office, and the Commercial Wharf. Mr. Borden, the proprietor, can accommodate ten guests, the rates being \$1.00 per day, or from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per week, according to rooms.

426 *Thames Street*. This boarding-house stands at the corner of Thames and Young Streets; it has accommodation for about ten guests, and the rates are \$1.00 per day, or \$5.00 to \$6.00 per week. Nice garden, gas, etc., also bar, where the various kinds of liquids can be obtained, also good cigars. John Gash, Proprietor.

CHAPTER XIII.

COTTAGERS.

About fifty years ago, the tide of summer visitors began to turn towards Newport, and about this time the boarding-house keepers began to find their resources taxed to furnish accommodation for the summer visitors. From Providence, from the Southern States, and from Cuba came the first of the returning tide of pilgrims to this island Mecca. Ten years later, the hotels could no longer contain the swelling throngs. About that time some man of genius conceived the idea of building for himself a habitation which might protect him from the mild inclemencies of the summer months. It did not cost much to live in Newport in those days. Land was

cheap, and a very respectable dwelling could be erected at a comparatively slight cost. So, without a thought of the immense development it would afterwards attain, the system which is the marked feature of this great watering-place was begun. For the last thirty years the annual sales of real estate have averaged more than half a million dollars. Hundreds of beautiful buildings have been erected ; the taxable property has increased enormously, and it is esteemed a favor to obtain a fine site for a house at so much a foot, where a few seasons ago the same money would have purchased acres of the most desirable land. Great attention is paid by the cottagers to their gardens, which are adorned with rare plants and trees, divided by paths sweeping in graceful lines in various directions. It is not necessary to point to individual specimens of taste ; one can walk for miles, and yet see new architectural designs and fresh ideas of summer gardening.

The following is as complete a list as it is possible to obtain of persons who either own cottages or rent them, with their names in alphabetical order, and the cities or places they come from :—

A

Austin, I. J., S. C.	Astor, John Jacob, N. Y.
Adams, T. M., New York.	Austin, Mrs. J. A., N. Y.

Ayer, Mrs. J. C., N. Y.	Astor, W., New York.
Auchincloss, Mrs., N. Y.	Anderson, E. J., N. Y.
Appleton, N., Boston.	Appleton, T. G., Boston.
Auchincloss, H. B., . Y.	Arnold, Mrs. S. G., Prov.
Almon, A. B., Salem, Mass.	Ashhurst, W. H., Phila.
Andrews, F. W., Boston.	Angell, E. G., Providence.
Agassiz, Prof. A. Cam.	Atterbury, J. F., N. Y.

B

Ball, G. H., Worcester.	Bonaparte, Col., Baltimore.
Binney, Wm., Providence.	Baldwin, C. C., N. Y.
Bull, C. M., New York.	Bigelow, J. R., Boston.
Bell, Dr. C. M., New York.	Brewer, Mrs. G., Boston.
Barger, Sam. F., N. Y.	Blatchford, Mrs. R. M. N. Y.
Beckwith, N. M., N. Y.	Blatchford, Judge S., N. Y.
Brown, G. S., Baltimore.	Belmont, August, N. Y.
Belmont, O. H. P., N. Y.	Bigelow, Mrs. J. W., N. Y.
Beach, Fred. O., N. Y.	Bacon, Daniel B., N. Y.
Belmont, Perry, N. Y.	Bancroft, G., Wash., D. C.
Bowdoin, G. S., N. Y.	Brownson, J. S., Eliz., N. J.
Bosworth, F. J., M'kee.	Bassett, Wm., London.
Bookstaver, H. W., N. Y.	Ballou, W. M., Providence.
Bell, Isaac, Jr., N. Y.	Buell, Mrs. James, N. Y.
Baker, Mrs., Jr., Boston.	Ball, C. H., Newburgh N. Y.
Bates, C. F., N. Y.	Booth, Edwin, New York.
Barker, Wm., Providence.	Breese, Mrs. K. R.

Barker, Fred., Providence. Bishop, Mrs., New York.
 Brown, Stephen, Boston. Bowler, S. M., Cincinnati.
 Barstow, D. H., Boston. Bennett, J. S., New York.
 Bryer, Benjamin, N. Y. Bend, Geo. H., New York.
 Brown, Mrs. J. C., Prov. Bird, Mrs. O. W., N. Y.
 Bruen, Mrs. M. L., Boston.

C

Clews, Henry, New York. Cook, H. H., New York.
 Craven, Eng. H. S., U. S. N. Caldwell, Misses, N. Y.
 Concklin, H. R., U. S. E. Cushing, T. F., Boston.
 Chickering, Mrs. T. E. Bos. Cullum Gen. G. W., U. S. A.
 Coles, W. F., New York. Chickering, Chas. F., N. Y.
 Cook, Rev. Dr., New York. Cunningham Dr. E. J., Bos.
 Clark, B. S., New York. Cook, Mrs. J. J., Prov.
 Coats, James, New York. Collins, George, New York.
 Coleman, Samuel, N. Y. Colford, S. J., New York.
 Coles, Mrs. E. U., N. Y. Crate, Mrs. M. A., N. Y.
 Churchill, Capt., U. S. A. Clift, Smith, New York.
 Caswell, J. R., New York. Cox, Newton, New York.
 Channing, Dr. W. F., Prov. Catlin, Mrs., New York.
 Cleveland, Dr. C., N. Y. Clough, Mrs., New York.

D

Dale, T. N., Paterson, N. J. Davis, T. M., New York.
 Derby, Lt. R. C., U. S. N. Dick, F. A., Philadelphia.
 Dickey, H. T., New York. DeRenne, Mrs., Sav. Ga.

Deas, Mrs., New York. Pyer, Dr. E., Phila.
 DeHauteville, F. S. G., N. Y.

E

Ellis, John W., New York. Emmons, Mrs. E. W., Bos.
 Ellis, Misses, New York. Eldredge, Mrs. J. H., N. Y.
 Eustis, Mrs. F. A., Boston. Evans, Jonathan, Phila.
 Edgar, William, New York. Elliot Lt.-Col. G. H. U. S. A.
 Eustis, Prof. H. S., Cam.

F

Fletcher, Joseph, Prov. Ferrell, J. L., Philadelphia.
 French, Francis O., N. Y. French, S. B., New York.
 Fearing, Henry S., N. Y. Fellows, Cornelius, N. Y.
 Fearing, W. H., N. Y. Francklyn, C. G., N. Y.
 Foster, John, Boston. Ferguson, George A., N. Y.
 Francis Rev. Lewis, B'klyn. Fell, R. D., Philadelphia.
 French, Abel, New York. Furey, Dr., Philadelphia.
 Ford, John R., New York. Fosdicks, Mrs. C. B., N. Y.

G

Gammell, Prof. Wm., Prov. Goelet, Mrs. Sarah, N. Y.
 Gammell, R. H. I., Prov. Gibert, Mrs. A., N. Y.
 Greene, W. B., New York. Gibbs, Prof. Walcott, Cam.
 Griswold, J. N. A., N. Y. Gray, Miss M. E., N. Y.
 Grunhut, Mrs. J., N. Y. Greene, C., Providence.
 Gallia, Count G., Phila. Gray, Mrs. G. G., N. Y.

Gibbes, Mrs. T. S., N. Y. Gray, S. M., Providence.
 Gratz, L. C., Philadelphia. Gardner, Rathbone, Prov.
 Guion, D. F., Baltimore. Greene, Mrs. J. C., N. Y.
 Gibb, Miss Sarah B., N. Y. Geiard, Mrs., New York.
 Goelet, Robert, N. Y. Gibbs, Major T. K., N. Y.
 Goelet, Ogden, N. Y. Gibbs, Miss Emily O., N. Y.
 Gould, W. P., Maj. U. S. A.

H

Hargreaves, Geo., Denver. Hosack, Mrs. C. B., N. Y.
 Haven, G. G., New York. Huntington, Prof., Hartf'd.
 Hopkins, Capt. A., U. S. A. Hoffman, Miss S. O., N. Y.
 Hazard I., Georgetown S. C. Hall, Peleg, New York.
 Hacker, William, Phila. Homans, E. C., New York.
 Hazen, Gen. W. B., U. S. A. Havemeyer T. A. New York.
 Hayward, Miss, New York. Hewitt, A. S., New York.
 Hall, P. D., New York. Hartshorn, Mrs., Prov.
 Hone, Robert S., New York. Hatch, A. S., New York.
 Hoyt, H. S., New York. Hunt, Richard M., N. Y.
 Hazard, Rowland N., N. Y. Hunnewall, Hollis, N. Y.
 Howe, Mrs. J. W., Boston. Hodgson, J. M., New York.
 Hayward, Mrs. M. A., Bos. Howland, Meredith, N. Y.
 Howard, Mrs. E. W., N. Y. Howland, S. S., New York.

I

Inman, John H., N. Y. Ingersoll, Harry, Phila.

TO NEWPORT.

J

Josephs, Lyman C., N. Y. Jones, Frederick, N. Y.
Jones, Mrs. Mary M., N. Y. Jessup, Morris K., N. Y.
Jones, Mrs. G. F., N. Y. Jay, Augustus, New York.
Jones, Miss Frances, N. Y.

K

Kane, Walter L., New York. Kettletas, Mrs. E., N. Y.
Keene James R., New York. King, David, New York.
Kendall, Mrs. S. A., N. Y. Kidder, J. H., Washington.
Kernochan, James P., N. Y. Kimber, A. M., Phila.
Kennedy, Mrs., Baltimore. King, LeRoy, New York.
Kennedy, Miss R. L., N. Y. King, Mrs. Edward, N. Y.
Kennedy, Robert L., N. Y. Knower, John, New York.

L

Lorillard, Pierre, New York. Ledyard, Mrs. H., N. Y.
Low, Josiah A., Brooklyn. Lafarge, John, New York.
Low, A. A , Brooklyn. Lieber, Mrs. M., N. Y.
Lyman, Miss, Boston. Lord, Thomas, New York.
Livingston, Maturin, N. Y. Luce, C. S., Boston.
Livingston Herman T. N. Y. Ludlum, Mrs. S. P., Balti.
Lewis, Walter H., N. Y. Langdon, Walter, N. Y.
LeRoy, Daniel, New York. Lusk, Dr. W. T., N. Y.
LeRoy, Stuyvesant, N. Y. Lippitt, Henry, Providence.

LEE'S GUIDE

M

Mandeville, Lord, England.	Morgan, Rev. Dr., N. Y.
Merritt, George W., N. Y.	Mason, Dr. J. J., N. Y.
Mott, Thomas, Phila.	Mitchell, Mrs. M. A., Utica.
Morgan, Edwin D., N. Y.	Mahony, John H., N. Y.
Mortimer, Stanley, N. Y.	Marquand, Henry G., N. Y.
Morgan, D. O. P., N. Y.	Mason, Misses, Boston.
Morris, Miss Jane, Phila.	Miller, George M., N. Y.
Metcalf, Emmons, Boston.	Mayer, Edward, New York.
Maynard, Mrs. H., Tenn.	Miller, W. S., New York.
McCagg, Mrs. C. O., N. Y.	Matthews, A., New York.
Mills, Ogden, New York.	Morris, Henry G., Phila.
McStea, Nelson, N. Orls.	Montgomery, T. J., Boston.
Mott, J. L. B., N. Y.	Morris, Wistar, Phila.
Mangum, Mrs. W. P.	Marvin, Gen. S. E., Albany.
Mitchell, Dr. S. W., Phila.	Morris, Mrs. Francis.

N

Nash, Mrs. H. J., Prov.	Newton, Henry, Erie, Pa.
Neilson, Mrs. M. N., N. Y.	Neilson, Fred., N. Y.
Oelrichs, Charles M., N. Y.	O'Donnell, Mrs. H. C., Md.
Oothout, William, N. Y.	Otis, Mrs. James, N. Y.

P

Parker, Dr., U. S. N.	Pierson, J. F., N. Y.,
Post, Edwin A., N. Y.	Perry, Mrs. C. G., Phila.

TO NEWPORT.

Post, William, N. Y.	Paull, W. W., Phila.
Pruyn, J. V. I., Albany.	Powell, Dr. S. C., N. H.
Prince, Mrs., Boston.	Pugh, Rev. J. H., N. H.
Palmer, Mrs. Fanny, Phila.	Phelps, Royal, N. Y.
Phillips, M. S., Brooklyn.	Philbrick, E. S., Boston.
Parsons, G. M., Cincinnati.	Pell, Mrs. Waldron, N. Y.
Porter, F. B.	Post, Mrs. L. F., N. Y.
Pond, Mrs. Harriet N., N. Y.	Phinney, T. W., Chicago.
Pond, A. Phelps, N. Y.	Parkman, G. F., Boston.
Paul, J. W., Philadelphia.	Peterson, C. J., Phila.
Paine, John W., Troy, N. Y.	Potter, E. T., New York.
Pumpelly, Prof. R.	Potter, R. B., New York.
Padelford, E. M., Phila.	Pratt, Samuel F., Boston.

R

Read, Gen. Meredith, Paris.	Robbins, H. A., New York.
Rives, Dr. W. C., Jr., Bos.	Rhett, Mrs. E. P., Balti.
Rives, G. L., New York.	Russell, C. H., New York.
Roberts, Mrs. M. O., N. Y.	Rosengarten, G. D., Phila.
Roebling Col. W. A., B'kl'n.	Robbins, G. A., New York.
Rives, W. C., Boston.	Rogers, Arcibald, N. Y.
Richards, W. T., Pa.	Rogers, Mrs. W. B., Bos.
Remsen, R. G., New York.	Rogers, Prof. F., Phila.
Rice, Henry A., Boston.	Rogers, Maxon, Boston.
Rhineland, F. W., N. Y.	Robinson, Dr. B., N. Y.

LEE'S GUIDE

S

Starr, Dr. L., Philadelphia. Stout, Mrs. A. G., N. Y.
Sampson Henry, New York. Sands, Mrs. A. L., N. Y.
Stokes, A. M., New York. Steadman Lt. Com. U. S. N.
Swan, F. C., New York. Shipley Murray, Cincinnati.
Schott, Mrs. Ellen L., N. Y. Sanford, M. H., New York.
Shepard, Mrs. E. A., Prov. Schermerhorn, E. H., N. Y.
Sellers, William, Phila. Sherman, W. W., N. Y.
Schoemaker, B. H., Phila. Slater, J. W., Providence.
Skinner, Francis L., Boston. Smith, Rev. Dr. C., N. Y.
Stevens, J. A., New York. Simmons, Prof. W. C., Bos.
Shields, Prof., Princeton. Sandford, John, New York.
Stanard, Mrs. M. A., Balti. Sandford, W. C., N. Y.
Seymour, Mrs. C. M., N. Y. Smith Rev. J. T. D. D. N. Y.
Stout, F. A., New York. Smith, B. R. Philadelphia.
Swift, Mrs. H. W., N. Y. Sturtevant Eugene, Boston.
Stitt, Seth B. Philadelphia. Smith, Henry J., Provi.
Stevens, Mrs. P., N. Y. Sigourney Mrs. M. B., Bos.
Sheldon, Frederic, N. Y.

T

Thompson, Frank, Phila. Tooker, Miss Mary, N. Y.
Turnure, Lawrence, N. Y. Taylor, Rear Ad., U. S. N.
Thurlow S. L., Wilkes., Pa. Tilton, Samuel G., Boston.
Tefft, W. E., New York. Thorn, W. K., New York.
Townsend, Mrs. I., N. Y. Tailer, Mrs. Henry A., N. Y.

TO NEWPORT.

Tillinghast, W. M., N. Y. Travers, W. R., New York.
 Thurber, F. B., N. Y. Tyler, George F., Phila.
 Townsend, Gen. F., Albany. Tennant, D. B., Petbg., Va.
 Tyler, Sidney F., Boston. Thayer, Nathaniel, Boston.
 Ticknor, Mrs. George, Bos. Torrance Daniel, New York.
 Terry, Rev. R., Peekskill. Thorndike Mrs. G. H., N. Y.
 Tooker, G. M., New York. Taylor, H. A. C., N. Y.

V

Vanderbilt, Cornelius, N. Y. Van Brunt, Mrs., Brooklyn.
 Van Rensselaer, Mrs., N. Y. Van Alen, J. J., New York.
 Vanderbilt, W. K., N. Y.

W

Wilde, Miss E. G., Boston. Winans, Ross R., Baltimore.
 Weir, Dr. R. F., New York. Wilson, Mrs. H. C., N. Y.
 Weston, Mrs. F. A., N. Y. Wright, H. A., New York.
 Ware, W. R., Boston. Whitehouse W. F., Chicago.
 Wales, George W., Boston. Worden, Rear Ad., U. S. N.
 Ware, F. M., Boston. Weld, W. G., Boston.
 Watson, Dr. W. A., N. Y. Whipple, John, New York.
 Whiting, Mrs. S. S., N. Y. Willoughby, H. L., Phila.
 Whiting, Augustus, N. Y. Witherbee, Silas H., N. Y.
 Wilson, Prof. J. H., N. Y. Willard, E. W., Chicago.
 Winn, Mrs. A. E., Phila. Wetmore, G. P., N. Y.
 Wolfe, Miss C. L., N. Y. Wharton, Joseph L., Phila.
 Willing, R. L., Phila. Wharton, C. W., Phila.

LEE'S GUIDE

Wheeler, Charles, Phila. Wharton, Job, Philadelphia.
Warren, G. H., New York. Webster, Sidney, New York.
Weld, Mrs. W. F., Boston. Watson, C. W., New York.
Winthrop, E. L., Boston. Wheatland, S. G., Lowell.
Woodworth Mrs. A. P. N. Y. Wise, Mrs. J. C.
Winthrop, B. C., New York.

Y

Yardley, Mrs. Jane, Phila.

CHAPTER XIV.

AMUSEMENTS.

The question of providing amusements for the large number of visitors to Newport, is one of no little moment, although as a rule the visitors are in a cheerful mood, and thus easily pleased. Unlike an inland resort, the water is ever a source of both interest and amusement to a great many visitors; the very poetry of nature is in every league and rod of the sea-shore; and multitudes with the spirit of poetry in their souls come annually to enjoy its magnificence and beauty, while other multitudes, destitute of this great and never-failing source of pleasure, come to imitate them. The breakers roll in as they have ever done with long undulating sweeps, the small boats go dancing by, the more stately yacht rides at anchor, while on the extreme verge of the horizon, the steamers and coasters that flit from port to port are lost almost as soon as descried in the hazy atmosphere of the offing. Crowds enjoy the sight daily and never tire of it. Monotonous as the sea may be whilst on its bosom, the view of it from the shore is ever fresh and delightful; then the beaches with their swarms of bathers in all the colors of the rainbow, is a never-failing source of amusement. The pleasure excursions in the harbor and further out in the bay with all the facilities for fishing, then the aquatic

sports of the season are a never-ending source of enjoyment. On the land there is abundance of amusement.. At

Fort Adams the regular band discourses music for all who care to hear them; there are walks and drives which will afford amusement to the most fastidious, and more especially the afternoon drive on Bellevue Avenue. For persons fond of skating there is the

Olympian Skating Rink, near the Ocean House on Bellevue Avenue; for out-door amusements there is the

Westchester Polo Grounds at the end of Thames Street, where matches at polo, base ball etc., take place. Newport is scarcely ever without some special attraction in the amusement line; the

Opera House on Washington Square is in all respect, a first-class hall, seats 1,000 persons, has parquette, gallery, orchestra, four proscenium boxes, three stage traps, ample dressing-rooms, and a complete outfit of first-class scenery. The stage is 55x45 feet, is on a level with the street, and has side doors leading to the same, and is often the scene during the season, of some comedy or dramatic representation. Then some of the large hotels have a regularly engaged band which discourses music for its patrons morning and evening; then the

The Casino Buildings are located on Bellevue Avenue, near the Ocean House. The first floor is used for stores.

The upper part is occupied by the Casino Club. The first story is built of Philadelphia pressed brick, with blue-stone binders. The general roof consists of a gable running the entire length of the building, with three gables intersecting from the avenue there is also a *loggi*, or lookout on the front.

The main entrance to the casino grounds is through a low, three-centered arch. The hall is wainscoted six feet from the floor, while the floor is of brick and Marble. To the right of the entrance is ticket office, and to the left the committee-room. Straight ahead you pass into the court. On the landing of the stairs is a large and elaborate mullioned window. A Dutch tower is on the east side of the building fronting the court, which is provided with a unique clock. The court is a attractive place, it being beautifully laid out in flower-beds. A fountain is in the centre. To the left of the court is the cafe and restaurant, and in front, and right ahead, are the piazzas, eighteen feet wide. To the left, through semi-circular piazzas is the cafe and restaurant. The kitchen and kitchen offices are on the *second* floor, while the private dining-rooms, retiring-rooms, etc., are on the first floor. The rooms on the second floor fall back from the line of the first floor, and the roof is carried on an arcade of posts, with a balcony on the front. From the cafe and

restaurant there extends 500 feet of piazza, which forms the remainder of the court. Part of this piazza is a semi-circle with a radius of about fifty feet. The east end of the enclosure is bounded by a two-story piazza, twenty feet wide, and extends north and south, taking in the entire width of the lot. Behind this, on the south, is the tennis court, and on the north, the theatre building, which will seat 500 persons. The gallery of the tennis court is connected with the piazzas referred to, and from which one can witness the game. A bowling-alley is also at the end of the lot, which runs from Bellevue Avenue clear to Freebody Street. Nothing is lacking to make the enterprise a great social and pecuniary success. The furniture, trimmings, etc., are elegant. Plate-glass, small leaden windows, and, in fact, everything that would make the buildings appear in the old colonial style of architecture, has been adopted. Its colonial features are very interesting, and will attract no little attention.

The Casino was constructed by James Gordon Bennett, and at first was owned exclusively by him. In September, 1880, it was sold to an association, incorporated a short time previous under the laws of the State, and known as the "NEWPORT CASINO." The capital stock at present is \$200,000, which is divided into shares of the par value of \$500 each. Mr. Bennett is the largest

sockholder. Stockholders are members of the association, and are entitled to all privileges. By compliance, with certain conditions, and the payment of certain sums of money, non-stockholders are also admitted to the privileges of the Casino. The greater part of the main building is reserved for the exclusive use of the stockholders and subscribers, while the public is admitted to the grounds during the season, on the occasion of band concerts or other public entertainments, by the payment of a small admission fee. In addition there is the

Hop. Dancing is of course a very important item in Newport's catalogue of amusements. The guest dines and sups at ease and leisure, and when the diurnal hour arrives for the salutatory devotions of the evening, he or she steals a glance at the approving mirror, calls the conquering smile to the lips, points the expectant toe with required grace, and floats at once into the elysian maze.

The "Hop," when it reaches the proportions and dignity of a ball, is an occasional and more elaborate mystery, the toilet becomes a matter of life and death, and to the utter forgetfulness of the price of gold. The order of the dancing and the programme of the orchestra are solemnly considered and formally announced; and last, though not least, agreeable refreshments are provided for the sustenance of the exhausted devotees.

At no other watering place in the United States, are there such a round of festivities as are to be found at Newport; receptions, dinner, and garden parties, on a most elaborate scale, follow in rapid succession.

CHAPTER XV.

COMMERCIAL FEATURES.

Newport cannot even by a stretch of imagination, be called a manufacturing town; it has only two mills, the Perry and Aquidneck, both of which are engaged in the manufacture of cotton cloths; outside of these, and a business of a general character. Its special avocation, is the entertainment of its vast number of visitors. This is a business of vast proportions, for the people who visit Newport are wealthy, and not only can they afford, but they are willing to pay liberally for either goods or services; hence the entertainment of its visitors may be named as the special commercial feature of Newport, for nearly every one either directly or indirectly, is interested in this branch of business, and be the season a good one or only moderate they are all benefited to a greater or less extent.

The *Hotel* interest is a very large one, and the amount invested in this branch alone runs into the millions.

The Boarding-House business, both public and private, is quite a commercial feature, and a great many of the more respected citizens are engaged in it; probably all told the boarding-houses can and do accommodate as many guests as the hotels. Newport, however, is not lacking in other business interests; its livery business is a large one; its news rooms and book stores are equal to many city establishments. Its real estate transactions are a very important feature. Some of its dry-goods stores would be a credit to New York or Boston. Taking its shopping facilities altogether, no visitor need be afraid but that he or she can empty even a well-filled purse, and get good value for their money in scores of good stores in Thames Street and other parts of Newport.

CHAPTER XVI.

NEWSPAPERS.

The *Newport Mercury* is the oldest newspaper in the United States. It was first issued by James Franklin on the 12th of June, 1758 (James Franklin was the nephew of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Franklin), subsequently by Samuel Hall who married Miss Franklin; by him it was transferred to Solomon Southwick, who published it until 1776, when Newport fell into the hands of the British, To prevent his presses and type from being destroyed. Southwick secretly buried them in a garden; this fact was however, made known to the British Commander, and he had them unearthed, and during the three years occupation, a paper was issued regularly in the interests of His Majesty, called the *Rhode Island Gazette*, copies can now be seen in the Redwood Library. After the evacuation the *Mercury* was purchased by Henry Barber who issued his first number January 1st 1780; it remained in the Barber family for eighty years; it is now owned and published by John P. Sanborn, at 272 Thames Street. Terms, \$2 per annum.

The *Rhode Island Gazette*, was the name of a sheet issued by James Franklin, elder brother of Dr. Franklin, in 1732. This so called newspaper was the first printed in Newport, and was the size of an ordinary sheet of note paper; he died however, in the course of two or three years, and the paper was discontinued.

The *Newport Daily News* was the first daily paper published in Newport, and has outlived many competitors which have from time to time been established. It was first issued on the 4th of May, 1846. It is now published every afternoon, by Davis & Pitman, at 207 Thames Street. Terms, \$6 per annum.

The *Newport Journal* is published every Saturday morning by Davis & Pitman, at 207 Thames Street. Terms, \$2 per annum.

CHAPTER XVII.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

BANKS.

All open daily from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Aquidneck National Bank, 284 Thames Street.

First National Bank, 231 Thames Street.

Merchants' Bank, 223 Thames Street.

National Bank of Rhode Island, 303 Thames Street.

New England Commercial Bank, 263 Thames Street.

Union National Bank, 260 Thames Street.

National Exchange Bank, 38 Washington Square.

Newport National Bank, 8 Washington Square.

Charity Organization Society, Office, 8 Church Street.

City Hall is at the head of Long Wharf and corner of
Thames Street.

Continental Steamboat Co.'s Steamboats arrive at and
depart from Commercial Wharf.

Courts. Supreme, Common Pleas, Probate, and District
meet in the State House.

Custom House, Thames Street corner Franklin.

EXPRESS OFFICES.

Adams Express Company, Thames Street, corner of
Pelham.

Newport Transfer Company, Travers Block, Bellevue
avenue.

New York and Boston Despatch Express Company, 175
Thames street.

Grand Army of the Republic meet in Harmony Hall,
172 Thames Street.

Harvard Club, 58 Washington Street.

Historical Society, Cabinet and Library in the Redwood
Library Building.

Home for Friendless Children, 24 School Street.

Newport Hospital, 16 Howard Street

Island Cemetery, on Warren Street

Knights of Honor meet at Odd Fellows Hall, Washington Square

Masonic Lodges, of which there are several, meet in the Mason's Hall, School Street corner of Church

Medical Society, Secretary Dr W McKim, 106 Touro Street

Natural History Society, Captain John A. Judson, Secretary, 22 Bellevue Avenue

Odd Fellows meet in the Odd Fellows Hall, Washington Square

Newport Opera House, adjoins Perry House in Washington Square

People's Library, 260 Thames Street

Post Office, 202 Thames Street, corner of Franklin

Protection of Animals, office 148 Bellevue Avenue

Railroad Depot, the Depot of the old Colony railroad, is at West Marlborough Street, near Thames

Reading Room, 29 Bellevue Avenue, corner Redwood Street

Redwood Library and Atheneum, Bellevue Avenue, corner Redwood Street

School (High) Rogers, Church Street

Schools (Grammar) in Clarke, Mill and Elm Streets also in Cranston Avenue

State House, is in Washington Square
Steamboat Landing, the steamboat landing of the old
Colony Steamboat Company, is at the pier end of
Long Wharf

Steamboat Landing, the boats of the Newport and Wick-
ford Railroad and Steamboat Company, arrive at
and depart from Commercial Wharf

TELEGRAPH OFFICES

Mutual Union Telegraph Company, 175 Thames Street
(Branch, 4 Travers Block, Bellevue avenue)

Western Union Telegraph Company, Thames Street, near
Franklin street (Branches at Ocean House and
Perry House)

Temperance Societies, meet in the Temperance Hall, 45
Spring street

Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, corner Thame
and Church Street

CHAPTER XVIII.

AVENUE AND STREET GUIDE.

Allan's Court, 36 Spring

Almy, Bliss Road

Annandale Road, Narragansett Avenue to Bath Road

Ann Street, Thames to Spring
Anthony, Bowery to Pope
Appleby Avenue, Farewell to Green Lane
Arnold, Broadway to Summer
Atkinson Court, 168 Thames Street
Ayrault, Broadway to Catherine
Bachelder's Court, 479 Spring
Bancroft Avenue, Bellevue Avenue to Coggeshall Avenues
Barney, Spring to Whitfield Court
Bateman Avenue, Carroll Avenue to Coggeshall Avenue
Bateman Avenue, Ocean Avenue to Winans Avenue
Bath Road, Bellevue Avenue to Easton's Beach
Battery, Third to the Bay
Bay View Avenue, Warner to Broadway
Beach, Bellevue Avenue to Rhode Island Avenue
Beach View Avenue, Mile Corner to Green End
Beacon, Hillside Avenue to Main Road
Bedlow Avenue, Broadway to Malbone Avenue
Bellevue Avenue, Touro to Ocean Avenue
Bellevue Court, Bellevue Avenue near Perry
Berkeley, Rhode Island Avenue to Cranston
Berkeley Avenue, Bellevue Avenue to Annandale Road
Berkeley, Wellington Avenue, South
Bliss Mine Road, Bliss Road to Water Works
Bliss Road, Broadway to Indian Avenue

Boss Court, Wellington Avenue
Bowery, Spring to Amundale Road
Bradford Road, Butler to DeWolf
Branch, Broadway to West Broadway
Brenton Avenue, Ocean Avenue to Castle Hill Avenue
Brenton, Thames to Spring
Brewer, Thames to Spring
Bridge, Thames to Washington
Brinley, Kay to Catherine
Broadway, Washington Square to City Limits
Buena Vista, Rhode Island Avenue to Channing Avenue
Bull, Broadway to Kay
Burnside Avenue, Warner to West Broadway
Butler, Gibbs to Rutgers
Byrnes Court, Lee Avenue to Thames

Caleb Earl, Broadway to West Broadway
Callender Avenue, Warner to West Broadway
Cannon, Thames to Spring
Carroll Avenue, Thames to Ocean Avenue
Castle Hill Avenue, Ocean Avenue to Harrison Avenue
Catherine, Bellevue Avenue to Channing Avenue
Central Court, 12 Bull Street
Channing Avenue, Kay to Bath Road
Channing, Hall Avenue to Malbone Avenue
Charles, Washington Square to North Baptist

Cherry, Third to the Bay
Chestnut, Third to the Bay
Church, Thames to Bellevue Avenue
Clarendon, Bellevue Avenue to State
Clarke, Washington Square to Mary
Clay, Narragansett Avenue to Dixon
Cliff Avenue, Bath Road to Sea View Avenue
Clinton Avenue, Warner to Broadway
Coddington Avenue, Malbone Avenue to Sunset Avenue
Coddington, Thames to Farewell
Coggeshall Avenue, Spring to Bellevue Avenue
Collins, Broadway to West Broadway
Collins Avenue, Bliss Road to Beach View Avenue
Commercial Wharf, foot Franklin
Connection, Thames to Wilbar Avenue
Corne, Mill to Prospect Hill
Cottage, Beach to Catharine
Cottage Place, from Beach Street, South
Cotton's Court, 124 Thames
Covell, Farewell to Edward
Cranston Avenue, Broadway to Kay
Cranston, Broadway to Cranston Avenue
Cross, Bridge to Poplar
Davis Court, Callendar Avenue to Burnside Avenue
Deblois Court, Bellevue Avenue to State

Dearborn, Thames to Spring
Deblois Avenue, Kay to Catharine
Dennison, Thames to Spring
DeWolf, Hall Avenue to Rutgers
Division, Mill to Touro
Dixon, Thames to Bellevue Avenue
Downing, Bellevue Avenue to State
Duke, Washington Square to Marlborough

East, Pope Street, South
Edgar Court, Bath Road
Edward, Broadway to White
Elizabeth, North from Catharine
Elm, Cross Street to the Bay
Evarts, Hall Avenue to Butler.
Everett Place, Southeast from Kay.
Extension, Thames Street, East.

Fair, Thames to Spring.
Farewell, Broadway to Long Lane.
Fillmore, Wellington Avenue to Harrison Avenue.
Fillmore Court, East from Brinley.
Fir, Catharine to Beach.
Fountain, Spring to Anthony.
Francis, Ayrault to Rhode Island Avenue.
Franklin, Thames to Spring.
Frank, Thames to Spring.

Freebody, Bowery to Bath Road.

Friend, Edward to Green Lane.

Friendship, Broadway to Gibbs Avenue.

George, Pelham to Mill.

Gibbs Avenue, Bath Road to Broadway.

Gibbs, Malbone Avenue to Long Lane.

Golden Hill, Spring to Thomas.

Gidley, Thames to Spring.

Gordon, Bellevue Avenue to Coggeshall Avenue.

Gould Court, East from Broadway.

Gould, Warner to Broadway.

Grafton, Thames Street, West.

Grant Court, Perry Street, North.

Greene Avenue, Hall Avenue to Malbone Avenue.

Green Lane, Warner to West Broadway.

Greenough Place, Beach to Ayrault.

Green, Thames to Spring

Gurney Court, North from Cherry

Hall Avenue, Warner to DeWolf

Halsey, Gibbs to Rutgers

Hammond, Thames to Spring

Harrison Avenue, Ocean Avenue to Old Fort Road

Hayden Court, Bath Road

Hazard Avenue, Bellevue Avenue to Coggeshall Avenue.

Heath Court, Spruce Street

High, Church to Touro
Hillside Avenue, Bedlow Avenue to Sunset Avenue
Holland, Thames to Spring
Homer, Gibbs to Rutgers
Houston Avenue Wellington Avenue to Connection Street
Howard Avenue, Broadway to Kay
Howard, Thames to Spring
Hozier, Park Place to Spring

John, Spring to Bellevue Avenue
Johnson Court, Spruce Street
Jones Avenue, Bellevue Avenue to King

Kay, Touro to Channing Avenue
Kilburn Court, Broadway
King, William to Bowery
King, Wellington Avenue to Old Fort Road

Lawrence Avenue, Webster to Marine Avenue
Ledge Road, Bellevue Avenue to Boat House
Lee Avenue, Thames to Spring
Leroy Avenue, Bellevue Avenue to Ochre Point Avenue
Leroy Place, Parker Avenue to Bowery
Levin, Spring to Bellevue Avenue
Lincoln, Rhode Island Avenue to Cranston Avenue
Linden Place, East from Lincoln Street
Long Lane, Farewell Street, North

Long Wharf, Thames to the Harbor
Madison Place, South from Walnut
McAllister Court, Spring near Dixon
Maher Court, Spring near Wheatland Avenue
Maitland Court, Third Street, East
Malbone Avenue, Broadway to Coddington Avenue
Mann Avenue, Broadway to Kay
Marlborough, Thames to Broadway
Marine Avenue, Bellevue Avenue to Lawrence Avenue
Marsh's Court, Thames Street
Marsh, Third to Washington
Martin, John to Prospect Hill
Mary, Thames to Touro
Meeting, Washington Square to Marlborough
Melville Court, Thames Street
Miantonomi Avenue, Broadway to Hillside Avenue
Miantonomi Place, North from Malbone Avenue
Middleton, Dixon to Bath Road
Milburn Court, Thames Street
Mill, Thames to Bellevue Avenue
Mount Vernon Avenue, Mount Vernon Street
Mount Vernon, Touro to Bull Street

Narragansett Avenue, Thames to Cliffs
New, Broadway to Malbone Avenue
Newport Avenue, Warner to Broadway

Norman, Redwood Avenue to Water Works

North Baptist, Thames to Farewell

North Kay, Kay to Bliss Road

Oak, Broadway to West Broadway

Ocean Avenue, Bellevue Avenue to Castle Hill Avenue

Ochre Point Avenue, Narragansett Avenue, to Ruggles
Avenue

Old Fort Road, Brenton to King

Park Place, Touro to Broadway

Park, Broadway to Gould

Parker Avenue, Bellevue Avenue to Annandale Road

Pelham, Thames to Bellevue Avenue

Perry, Spring to Bellevue Avenue

Pine, Third Street to the Bay

Pleasant, Warner to Broadway

Pond Avenue, Warner to West Broadway

Pope, Thames to East

Poplar, Farewell to the Bay

Potter, Thames Street, West

Prospect Hall Road, Gibbs to Rutgers

Price Neck Avenue, Ocean Avenue to Harrison Avenue

Prison, Washington Square to River Lane

Prospect Hill, Thames to Bellevue Avenue

Redwood Avenue, Kay to Catharine

Redwood Place, Spring near Pope

Redwood, Bellevue Avenue to Cottage
Retirement Road, Middleton to Cliff Avenue
Red Cross Avenue, Bath Road to Beach Street
Rhode Island Avenue, Broadway to Bath Road
River Lane, Charles to Marlborough
Ruggles Avenue, Carroll Avenue to Ochre Point

Sanford, Thames to Farewell
School, Church to Touro
Seaview Avenue, Cliff Avenue to Cliffs
Second, Marsh to Battery
Sharon, Thames Street, West
Sheffield Avenue, Hall Avenue to Malbone Avenue
Shepard Avenue, Bellevue Avenue to Cliffs
Sherman Court, Thames Street
Sherman, Spring to Mount Vernon
Simmons, west from Thames Street
South Baptist, Thames Street, East
Spring, Broadway to Coggeshall Avenue
Southmayd, Hall Avenue to Butler
Spruce Court, Spruce Street
Spruce, Vicksburg Place to West Broadway
State, Beach Clarendon Court
Stockholm, Thames Street, west
Stone, Broadway to Spring
Summer, Malbone Avenue to Broadway

Sunnyside Court, East of Third Street

Sunnyside Place, South of Beach

Sunset Avenue, Main Road to the Bay

Tew's Court, Beach Street, South

Thames, Farewell to Brenton

Third, Marsh north to Newport Asylum

Thomas, Golded Hill to John Street

Tilley Avenue, Gibbs, South

Touro Court, Washington Square, South

Touro, Spring to Bellevue Avenue

Underwood Court, Thames, East

Vernon Avenue, Broadway to Bliss Road

Vicksburg Place, Spruce to Gibbs

Victoria Court, Coggeshall Avenue to Lawrence Avenue

Walnut, Farewell to the Bay

Wanton, Coddington to North Baptist

Ward Avenue, Clay to Annandale Road

Warner, Farewell to Malbone Avenue

Washington Square, Thames to State House

Washington, Long Wharf, North

Weaver Avenue, Freebody to Annandale Road

Webster, Thames to Cliffs

Wellington Avenue, Thames to Fillmore

West, Pope to Perry Street

Wetmore Avenue, Shepard Avenue to Marine Avenue
 Wheatland Avenue, Bellevue Avenue to Coggeshall
 Avenue
 White, Farewell to Green Lane
 Whitfield Court, Touro, North
 •Wilbar Avenue, Wellington Avenue to Connecton Street
 William, Spring to Bellevue Avenue
 Willow Court, Thames near Pope
 Willow, across Third to the Bay
 Winans Avenue, Harrison Avenue to Ocean Avenue
 Young, Thames to Spring
 Yznaga Avenue, Bellevue Avenue, East

X

OFFICE HOURS, 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays, 7 to 9 a. m.
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6.40,	11.30	9.00.....	New York and Southern....	7.00,	3.00,	8.00
7.00,	11.30..	2.30, 9.00..	{ Boston, Eastern and } { Western States. }	..7.00,	11.30..	3.00, 6.30
6.40,	11.30..	2.30, 9.00.....	Providence, R. I.....	7.00,	10.15..	3.00, 6.30
7.00,	..2.30,	9.00..	{ Fall River, Mass. } { New Bedford, Mass. }	..11.30,	..6.30,	
6.40,	..9.00,	Taunton, Mass.....	7.00,	..3.30,	
11.00.....			Jamestown, R. I.....		2.30,	
12.00.....			Block Island, R. I.....	11.30,		
8.00.....			Tiverton, R. I. (way mail).	7.00		

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[SEE OVER.]

TANNER'S TRIUMPHANT FAST

AND WHAT HELPED HIS RECUPERATION.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

NEW YORK, August 16, 1880.

MY DEAR MR. REICH:

Something lies on my conscience, and I must unburden.

The public is giving me more credit than is my due, and such of it as belongs to your "Tokayer Ausbruch" I prefer to hand over to your keeping with thanks.

I never had the faintest doubt of my ability to undergo the fast, but I did expect no small degree of unpleasantness on the part of my slighted stomach on a reimposition of the duties to which nature had assigned it.

I had resolved to take no stimulant, for, being a temperance man, as well as the most practical of total abstainers, I had girded myself with the conviction that the task could be accomplished without any such adjuvant. Dr. Gunn, however, earnestly advocated the use of your wonderful wine.

I determined to test his assurance, and the result is such as to justify my saying almost anything good of that great assimilator and vitalizer of gastric functions—your "Tokayer Ausbruch."

I must say that its effect was surprising. The anticipated mutinies were averted, the almost immediate accommodation of the digestive organs to their long suspended duties were noted, and the restoration to a normal condition (which I expected would ensue only after a considerable relaxation of time and patience) was rendered immediate by the assimilating qualities of your wine. I am sure its excellence is attested by the comparative gain for the four days succeeding my two fasts—from two to three pounds being the rate per diem after the Minneapolis event, and six pounds the percentage for like time since the recent ordeal, which difference I attribute wholly to the use of your wine.

For its remarkable potency as a digester, its utter freedom from intoxicating effects, its efficiency in aiding the retention of food, its wonderful vitalizing properties and consequent therapeutic value, and its surprising agency in rallying the red globules of the blood, I pronounce it the grandest of auxiliaries in the recuperation of exhausted nature; and whatever I can say to enlarge the area of its usefulness will be said with a confidence of benefiting humanity.

Very truly yours,

H. S. TANNER, M. D.

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[SEE OVER.]

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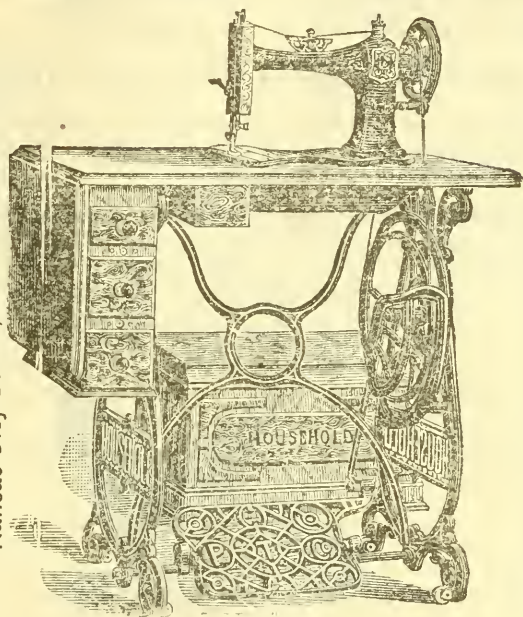
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